*February 7, 1760.* NUMB. 1624.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*Philadelphia, January 28, 1760.*

NOTICE *is hereby given to all Public Houſe-keepers, who have any Demands againſt the Government for Soldiers quartered on them, to bring in their reſpective Accounts and Billets to the Provincial Commiſſioners, on or before the 20th of February next, in order to aſcertain the Amount of ſuch Demands, and enable the Aſſembly to proportion a Fund for defraying the ſame accordingly.*

*Signed, by Order of the Board,*
*CHARLES MOORE, Clerk.*

Philadelphia, January 24, 1760.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on the 16th Day of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, A Lot of Ground, whereon is erected a good two Story Houſe, a Stable, a Horſe Griſt-Mill (having a Shed over the ſame) with a Pair of good Mill Stones, one whereof is a Cullen, and a well finiſhed Bolting-Mill. The above Lot is ſituated in or near Moyamenſing Townſhip, and within a Quarter of a Mile of the New-Market, on Society-hill. It contains in Front 46 Feet on *Second-ſtreet* *continued*, and in Depth 200 Feet, and is ſubject to a yearly Ground-rent for ever of Five Pounds Three Shillings and Six-pence Pennſylvania Currency. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the above deſcribed Lot and Buildings before the Day of Sale, are deſired to apply to BAYNTON and WHARTON, Merchants, in Philadelphia, who will adviſe them of the Terms, or to ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, in Prince-Town, New Jerſey. Tbc. 4 W.

*The following was deſigned for our laſt Week's Paper; but His Majeſty's Speech, with the Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, and other intereſting Intelligence, coming to hand, which could not ſo well admit of Delay, we deferred it, and hope it will now be agreeable to our Readers.*

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

*Whitehall, October 16.* Laſt Sunday Morning arrived Lieutenant Percival, Commander of the Rodney Cutter, with the following Letter from Major General Wolfe, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

*Head-Quarters at Montmorancy, in the River St. Lawrence, September 2, 1759.*

SIR,

I WISH I could, upon this Occaſion, have the Honour of tranſmitting to you a more favourable Account of the Progreſs of His Majeſty's Arms; but the Obſtacles we have met with, in the Operations of the Campaign, are much greater than we had Reaſon to expect, or could foreſee; not ſo much from the Number of the Enemy (tho' ſuperior to us) as from the natural Strength of the Country, which the Marquis de Montcalm ſeems wiſely to depend upon.

When I learned that Succours of all Kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five Battalions of regular Troops, completed from the beſt of the Inhabitants of the Country, and every Canadian that was able to bear Arms, beſides ſeveral Nations of Savages, had taken the Field in a very advantageous Situation, I could not flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to reduce the Place. I ſought however an Occaſion to attack their Army, knowing well, that with theſe Troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a Victory might diſperſe them.

We found them incamped along the Shore of Beaufort, from the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorancy, and intrenched in every acceſſible Part. The 27th of June we landed upon the Iſle of Orleans; but receiving a Meſſage from the Admiral, that there was Reaſon to think the Enemy had Artillery, and a Force upon the Point of Levi, I detached Brigadier Monckton, with four Battalions, to drive them from thence. He paſſed the River the 29th at Night, and marched the next Day to the Point; he obliged the Enemy's Irregulars to retire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that Poſt: The advanced Parties, upon this Occaſion, had two or three Skirmiſhes with the Canadians and Indians, with little Loſs on either Side.

Colonel Carleton marched with a Detachment to the Weſtermoſt Point of the Iſle of Orleans, from whence our Operations were likely to begin.

It was abſolutely neceſſary to poſſeſs theſe two Points, and fortify them; becauſe from either the one or the other the Enemy might make it impoſſible for any Ship to lie in the Baſon of Quebec, or even within two Miles of it.

Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were erected with great Diſpatch on the Point of Levi, to bombard the Town and Magazines, and to injure the Works and Batteries: The Enemy perceiving theſe Works in ſome Forwardneſs, paſſed the River with 1600 Men to attack and deſtroy them. Unluckily they fell into Confuſion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we loſt an Opportunity of defeating this large Detachment. The Effect of this Artillery has been ſo great (tho' across the River) that the Upper Town is conſiderably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely deſtroyed.

The Works for the Security of our Hoſpitals and Stores on the Iſle of Orleans being finiſhed, on the 9th of July, at Night, we paſſed the North Channel, and incamped near the Enemy's Left, the River Montmorancy between us. The next Morning Captain Danks's Company of Rangers, poſted in a Wood to cover ſome Workmen, were attacked and defeated by a Body of Indians, and had ſo many killed and wounded, as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the Campaign: The Enemy alſo ſuffered in this Affair, and were in their Turn driven off by the neareſt Troops.

The Ground, to the Eaſtward of the Falls, ſeemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the Enemy's Side, and to command it in a Manner, which might be made uſeful to us. There is beſides a Ford below the Falls, which may be paſſed for ſome Hours in the latter Part of the Ebb, and Beginning of the Flood Tide; and I had Hopes, that poſſibly Means might be found of paſſing the River above, ſo as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm, upon Terms of leſs Diſadvantage than directly attacking his Intrenchments. In reconnoitring the River Montmorancy, we found it fordable at a Place about three Miles up; but the oppoſite Bank was intrenched, and ſo ſteep and woody, that it was to no Purpoſe to attempt a Paſſage there. The Eſcort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulſed; but in theſe Rencounters we had 40 (Officers and Men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two Men of War, two armed Sloops, and two Tranſports, with ſome Troops on board, paſſed by the Town without any Loſs, and got into the upper River. This enabled me to reconnoitre the Country above, where I found the ſame Attention on the Enemy's Side, and great Difficulties on ours, ariſing from the Nature of the Ground, and the Obſtacles to our Communication with the Fleet. But what I feared moſt, was, that if we ſhould land between the Town, and the River Cape Rouge, the Body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the Enemy's whole Army.

Notwithſtanding theſe Difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three Miles above the Town; but perceiving that the Enemy were jealous of the Deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought Artillery and a Mortar (which, being ſo near to Quebec, they could increaſe as they pleaſed) to play upon the Shipping; and, as it muſt have been many Hours before we could attack them (even ſuppoſing a favourable Night for the Boats to paſs by the Town unhurt) it ſeemed ſo hazardous, that I thought it beſt to deſiſt.

However, to divide the Enemy's Force, and to draw their Attention as high up the River as poſſible, and to procure ſome Intelligence, I ſent a Detachment, under the Command of Colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome Priſoners, and all the uſeful Papers he could get. I had been informed that a Number of the Inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that Place, and that probably we ſhould find a Magazine of Proviſions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a Body of Indians, the Moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed and driven into the Woods; he ſearched for Magazines, but to no Purpoſe, brought off ſome Priſoners, and returned with little Loſs.

After this Buſineſs, I came back to Montmorancy, where I found that Brigadier Townſhend had, by a ſuperior Fire, prevented the French from erecting a Battery on the Banks of the River, from whence they intended to cannonade our Camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the Enemy, though poſted to great Advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the Men of War cannot (for Want of a ſufficient Depth of Water) come near enough to the Enemy's Intrenchments to annoy them in the leaſt, the Admiral had prepared two Tranſports (drawing but little Water) which upon Occaſions could be run a-ground, to favour a Deſcent. With the Help of theſe Veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the Tide cloſe in Shore, I propoſed to make myſelf Maſter of a detached Redoubt near to the Water's Edge, and whoſe Situation appeared to be out of Muſquet Shot of the Intrenchment upon the Hill: If the Enemy ſupported this detached Piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an Engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my Power to examine their Situation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an Engagement. The 31ſt of July, in the Forenoon, the Boats of the Fleet were filled with Grenadiers, and a Part of Brigadier Monckton's Brigade from the Point of Levi: The two Brigades, under the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray, were ordered to be in Readineſs to paſs the Ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the Paſſage of this Corps, the Admiral had placed the Centurion in the Channel, ſo that ſhe might check the Fire of the lower Battery, which commanded the Ford: This Ship was of great Uſe, as her Fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great Quantity of Artillery was placed upon the Eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the Left of their Intrenchments.

From the Veſſel which run a-ground, neareſt in, I obſerved that the Redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great Loſs; and the more, as the two armed Ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their Artillery and Muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the Enemy ſeemed in ſome Confuſion, and we were prepared for an Action, I thought it a proper Time to make an Attempt upon their Intrenchment. Orders were ſent to the Brigadiers-General to be ready with the Corps under their Command; Brigadier Monckton to land, and the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the Ford.

At a proper Time of the Tide, the Signal was made, but in rowing towards the Shore, many of the Boats grounded upon a Ledge that runs off a conſiderable Diſtance. This Accident put us in ſome Diſorder, loſt a great Deal of Time, and obliged me to ſend an Officer to ſtop Brigadier Townſhend's March, whom I then obſerved to be in Motion. While the Seamen were getting the Boats off, the Enemy fired a Number of Shells and Shot, but did no conſiderable Damage. As ſoon as this Diſorder could be ſet a Little to Rights, and the Boats were ranged in a proper Manner, ſome of the Officers of the Navy went in with me, to find a better Place to land: We took one flat bottomed Boat with us to make the Experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit Part of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the Attempt.

The 13 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 of the ſecond Royal American Battalion, got firſt on Shore. The Grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct Bodies, and to begin the Attack, ſupported by Brigadier Monckton's Corps, as ſoon as the Troops had paſſed the Ford, and were at Hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the Noiſe and Hurry at Landing, or from ſome other Cauſe, the Grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the Enemy's Intrenchments, in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, without waiting for the Corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the Attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townſhend was ſtill at a conſiderable Diſtance, though upon his March to join us, in very great Order. The Grenadiers were checked by the Enemy's firſt Fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the Redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their Approach. In this Situation they continued for ſome Time, unable to form under ſo hot a Fire, and having many gallant Officers wounded, who (careleſs of their Perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their Duty, I ſaw the abſolute Neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves behind Brigadier Monckton's Corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the Beach, in extreme good Order.

By this new Accident, and this ſecond Delay, it was near Night, a ſudden Storm came on, and the Tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable not to perſevere in ſo difficult an Attack, leſt (in caſe of a Repulſe) the Retreat of Brigadier Townſhend's Corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the Enemy's Left, where Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if thoſe Accidents I have ſpoken of, had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our Left and Center (more remote from our Artillery) muſt have bore all the Violence of their Muſquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our March. Some of their Savages came down to murder ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the Dead, as their Cuſtom is.

The Place where the Attack was intended, has theſe Advantages over all others hereabout. Our Artillery could be brought into Uſe. The greateſt Part, or even the whole of the Troops, might act at once. And the Retreat (in caſe of Repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain Time of the Tide. Neither one or other of theſe Advantages can any where elſe be found. The Enemy were indeed poſted upon a commanding Eminence. The Beach upon which the Troops were drawn up, was of deep Mud, with Holes, and cut by ſeveral Gullies. The Hill to be aſcended, very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The Enemy numerous in their Intrenchments, and their Fire hot. If the Attack had ſucceeded, our Loſs muſt certainly have been great, and theirs inconſiderable, from the Shelter which the neighbouring Woods afforded them. The River St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the Town was inveſted. All theſe Circumſtances I conſidered; but the Deſire to act in Conformity to the King's Intentions, induced me to make this Trial, perſuaded that a victorious Army finds no Difficulties.

The Enemy have been fortifying ever ſince with Care, ſo as to make a ſecond Attempt ſtill more dangerous.

Immediately after this Check, I ſent Brigadier Murray above the Town with 1200 Men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear-Admiral Holmes in the Deſtruction of the French Ships (if they could be got at) in order to open a Communication with General Amherſt. The Brigadier was to ſeek every favourable Opportunity of fighting ſome of the Enemy's Detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable Terms, and to uſe all the Means in his Power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different Attempts to land upon the North Shore, without Succeſs; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a Magazine there, in which were ſome Proviſions, ſome Ammunition, and all the ſpare Stores, Cloathing, Arms, and Baggage, of their Army.

Finding their Ships were not to be got at, and little Proſpect of bringing the Enemy to a Battle, he reported his Situation to me, and I ordered him to join the Army.

The Priſoners he took informed him of the Surrender of the Fort of Niagara; and we diſcovered by intercepted Letters, that the Enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown-Point, and were retired to the Iſle Aux Noix; and that General Amherſt was making Preparations to paſs the Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaqui's Corps, which conſiſts of three Battalions of Foot, and as many Canadians as made the whole amount to 3000 Men.

The Admiral's Diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten Days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a Fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the general Officers to conſult together for the publick Utility. They are all of Opinion, that (as more Ships and Proviſions have now got above the Town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a Corps of 4 or 5000 Men (which is nearly the whole Strength of the Army, after the Points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper State of Defence) to draw the Enemy from their preſent Situation, and bring them to an Action. I have acquieſced

[ *For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.* ]

*Amſterdam, November* 2. The King of France, having been obliged to ſuſpend his Payment as to what concerns ſome Branches of the publick Funds, is a Circumſtance by ſo much the more alarming to us, as we are apprehenſive that ſo violent and unexpected a Blow muſt inevitably bring on, in a ſhort Time, ſome further Reductions in the other Parts of the Finances of that Kingdom.

If ſuch an Apprehenſion ſhould in Reality have taken Place, the Loſſes which our Republick muſt have ſuſtained, would have been immenſe; ſeeing, that notwithſtanding the Violences committed by Lewis XIV. in the latter Years of his Reign, concerning the publick Funds, and the many perfidious Acts occaſioned by the Fall of the Syſtem, our Merchants and Annuitants, drawn in by the Allurements of Gain, have again contracted ſo great a Confidence for the Funds created by France ſince that Time, that there is hardly one in which we are not concerned for very conſiderable Sums: But the States General have happily juſt received on that Head, by the Means of their Ambaſſador in France, ſome Eclairciſſements, which have been ſecretly communicated to the Chief of our Merchants, and which have cauſed our Fears to ſubſide.

Theſe Advices ſay, that the King's Finances were found to be much exhauſted, that the Comptroller General had been obliged to have Recourſe to the Suſpenſion of the different Payments and Reimburſements of the publick Funds, in order to provide for the more urgent Neceſſities, which the Cloſe of the preſent Campaign does inevitably require: But that as the King's Treaſure was ſo reduced that it was impoſſible to continue the War, they had found themſelves under a Neceſſity of making ſuch Propoſals of Peace to the King of Great-Britain, as they had no doubt would be accepted: And that the Engliſh Miniſtry had found them ſo reaſonable, that they had expreſly promiſed to open a Congreſs before the End of the Year, for concluding a definitive Treaty of Peace. That they were therefore in Hopes the Campaign, which was now concluding, would be the laſt; and that the Miniſtry of France, by the Reſtoration of Peace, would be enabled to maintain the Credit of the State, and to fulfil the Engagements they had made, without being obliged to proceed upon new Reductions.

Time will inform us whether theſe Advices are well grounded or not. But they poſitively aſſure us we may depend upon their Authenticity, as they come from the Fountain Head.

LONDON, October 20.

*To the Memory of* GENERAL WOLFE.

IF nobly fighting in a Nation's Cauſe,
And bravely dying to maintain its Laws:
If great Exertion, Honeſty of Heart,
And all the Zeal true Courage can impart:
If theſe can make the Laureat Hero ſhine,
Theſe, WOLFE, were thine, pre-eminently thine.
Too early loſt---yet Glory crown'd thy Days,
And Fame grows hoarſe, unequal to thy Praiſe.
But oh! the Burſt of univerſal Joys,
Thy Death, tho' Triumph honour'd it, deſtroys.
Our Patriot King in Pity drops a Tear,
And mourns a Conqueſt that was bought ſo dear.
Oh! let the Muſe thy Fortitude proclaim,
And on thy Tomb thus regiſter thy Name:
" Here lies brave WOLFE, who fought on Freedom's Side,
" Bled for his King, and vanquiſh'd, tho' he dy'd.

J. COPYWELL.

*On General* WOLFE.

" How beautiful is Death when earn'd by Virtue!
" *Who would not be that Youth?* What Pity is it
" That we can *die but once*, to ſerve our Country."

CATO.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

*By inſerting the* incloſed Tribute of ſix Windows during the late Illumination, *you will oblige ſeveral of your Readers.*

1. PRAISE the only Giver of Victory, for the renewed Luſtre of the Britiſh Name.

2. In *EUROPE*, by the Defeat of Contades and De la Clue.

3. In *ASIA*, by the Relief of Madraſs.

4. In *AFRICA*, by the Conqueſt of Senegal.

5. In *AMERICA*, by the Reduction of Cape-Breton, Guadaloupe, Fort Du Queſne, Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown-Point.

6. And by General JAMES WOLFE, who, dauntleſs, but deliberate, under numerous Difficulties, September 2, 1759, engaged to employ his Little Army for the Honour and Intereſt of his Country; and, in a few Days after, glorioufly fulfilled his Promiſe by the Conqueſt of QUEBEC, at the Expence of his LIFE.

*FINIS CORONAT OPUS.*

*Extract of a Letter from Quebec, Sept.* 20, 1759.

" I thank God I have been in a good State of Health ſince my Arrival here, nor have the Fatigues incident to a Campaign, in which we had almoſt every Kind of Difficulty to ſurmount, affected my Health in the leaſt. Were I to deſcribe, in military Phraſes, the Strength, Situation, Number, and, upon this Occaſion, uncommon Bravery of the Enemy (who needed to have nothing to fear from our Number, but our Deficiency in that Reſpect was ſufficiently ſupplied by Unanimity and Courage) you would not be a little ſurprized at our Undertaking, which I believe to have been by the ſole Direction of Providence, and to which the Harmony among us hath greatly contributed, every Man in his Station diſcharging his Duty. Our Loſs hath been inconſiderable, ſeparate from our dear courageous, yet mild Wolfe, whoſe Fall added Revenge to Intrepidity. The Regiments of Laſcelles, Kennedy's, and Wolfe's Grenadiers, did Wonders; the Highlanders, if any Thing, exceeded them. When they betook to their broad Swords, my God! what a Havock they made! drove every Thing before them that came in their Way, and Walls could not reſiſt their Fury.---Thoſe breechleſs brave Fellows are an Honour to their Country.---I cannot do them Juſtice in my Deſcription of them; but I have Reaſon to believe that their Bravery ſhall meet with Praiſe and Approbation, the only Reward (except half Victuals and Cloaths) that a Highlander demands, being prepoſſeſſed naturally with a Kind of Martial Honour.

" I cannot ſay what we ſhall next do, but we ſeem to put this Place in a proper State of Defence, for fear of Inſult. ---For the Particulars of the Engagement, Surrender of the Town, and Loſs on both Sides, I refer you to the Packets by Expreſs, which I have no Doubt will be joyful News in England. I am, Sir, Yours, &c."

The Corporals and private Men of the three Regiments of Guards, who, when a Reſolution was lately taken to augment each Company, from 70 to 100 Men, were promoted to be Serjeants and Corporals, are reduced to their former Footing, our Succeſs at Quebec rendering, as it ſhould ſeem, ſuch an Augmentation unneceſſary.

The Troops encamped at Chatham are joined by all their Officers, who, with two ſmall Trains of Artillery, are ready to march immediately by Signals, which are erected along the Coaſts.

It is ſaid, that the Number of Men raiſed in Scotland ſince the Beginning of the War, to form new Regiments or Companies, and to recruit others, amounted, in January laſt, to above 20,000.

They write from Copenhagen, that the Daniſh Eaſt-India Company have come to a Reſolution of extending their Correſpondence to ſeveral Parts, with which, hitherto, they have had no Commerce.

*October* 23. On the 16th ult. the Friendſhip, Capt. Beſt, of Pool, ſailed from Cork for Halifax, with a fine eaſterly Wind; and on the 2d Inſtant was met with and taken by a French Privateer, of 16 Guns, belonging to Bayonne, but fitted out at Vigo, in Lat. 44. 22. N. Long. 34. 22. W. from the Meridian of London. The Privateer took out the Maſter, and all the Crew, except the Mate and a Boy, and put eight Frenchmen on board her, with Orders to proceed to Vigo. After they had been in Poſſeſſion ſeven Days, the Mate and Boy ſeized their Arms, took the Command from the Frenchmen, and in 7 Days more brought her into Studland Bay, and the next Day into Pool, where the 8 Frenchmen are impriſoned. The Mate had not ſlept during the laſt 7 Days, and is much applauded for his gallant Behaviour in this Affair.

*October* 25. Letters of a very late Date mention, that Prince Ferdinand is gone on a private Expedition with 40,000 Men.

By a Letter from the Allied Army of the 10th Inſt. we have Advice, that Prince Ferdinand was inſtalled a Knight of the Garter the Week before with great Solemnity; that the Marquis of Granby provided a very magnificent Feaſt on the Occaſion, at which Prince Ferdinand was preſent, and all the principal Officers: That his Highneſs had eſtabliſhed four Bridges on the River that ſeparates the two Armies, by which Means he very often beat up the French Quarters, and kept them in a continual Alarm, and likewiſe that the Flux and Deſertion increaſed in the French Army.

We hear from Portſmouth, that an Experiment is now making of ſheathing a Ship, going a diſtant ſouthern Voyage, with thin Plates of Copper.

On Monday and Tueſday laſt was entered at the Cuſtom-houſe from Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Nevis, and St. Kitts, 20,000 Hundred Weight of Sugar, beſides a large Quantity of Piemento, and other Goods.

*October* 26. Letters from Germany ſay that the Allied and French Armies were ſeparated only by the River Lahne, where the Cavalry of both Armies came quietly to drink, an Agreement being made that a Muſket ſhould not be fired at thoſe Seaſons.

A Regiment is forming in Hanover, of Saxon Deſerters, into which the Deſerters from Fiſcher's Corps are received.

We have Accounts from all Parts of Norfolk, and particularly from Fakenham, Walſingham, Wells, Swaffham, and the Towns adjacent, that the greateſt Rejoicings have been made there, on the glorious and ſignal Victory gained at Quebec; and, above all, for the Safety of their worthy Member General Townſhend; and when it was confirmed on Saturday by the Gazette (Preparations having been previouſly made) there was an Ox roaſted whole, and a Sheep and a Pig barbicued in the Market Place at Fakenham, where many Country Gentlemen, Clergy, Tradeſmen, and Freeholders of the Town, and Neighbourhood, aſſembled to partake of them; when His Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family, Mr. Pitt, the King of Pruſſia, Prince Ferdinand, and many other loyal Healths were drank, with the Generals Monckton, Townſhend and Murray, the Admirals Saunders, Holmes and Durell, with their Officers. The Town was illuminated at Night; with Bells ringing ſucceſſively the whole Week; Guns firing, and the Militia Volunteers fired in Platoons; in ſhort, there has been in all the Villages round there, Bonfires, Illuminations, and every other Teſtimony of Joy on ſo glorious an Occaſion.

*To the PRINTER.*

SIR,

TO the higheſt military Merit undoubtedly belongs the higheſt Applauſe. But ſetting aſide the Froth of Panegyric---

Who formed the 20th Regiment of Foot; exemplary in the Field of Minden, only by practiſing what was familiar to them?

Who, at Rochefort, offered to make good a Landing? Not aſking how many were the French, but, Where are they?

Who, ſecond then in Command, was ſecond to none in thoſe laborious Dangers which reduced Louiſbourg?

Who wrote, like Cæſar, from before Quebec?

Who, like Epaminondas, died in Victory?

Who never gave his Country Cauſe of Complaint, except by his Death?

Who bequeathed Canada, as a triumphant Legacy? Proclaim-------'Twas WOLFE."

We hear that two Troops are added to the 15th Regiment (or black) Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Bourgovne.

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. Lord Aberdour is raiſing two Troops of Dragoons in the Low-lands of Scotland.

We hear that Major Keith's Battalion of Highlanders is augmented to nine Companies.

*November* 13. Some Letters from Paris tell us, That the French King has not only ſtopt Payment of the Capitals of the public Funds, but alſo ordered all his Plate to be immediately coined into Specie. By which Expedient, they ſay, he will be enabled to ſatisfy his Allies, and to continue the War with Vigour for another Year; and eſpecially to carry into Execution the ſecret Expedition, which is near ready, and on which it ſo much depends.

*Nov.* 14. We hear that Capt. Forteſcue is appointed to command the Hercules Man of War, in the Room of Capt. Porter, who is coming to Town to be cured of the Wounds he received from a French Man of War of 74 Guns.

*Letter from Portſmouth, November* 12.

" Rear Admiral Rodney will ſail to Day to his Station off Havre de Grace.

" The Norfolk, Panther, America, and Rippon, it is ſaid, will ſoon ſail for the Eaſt-Indies.

" The Royal William, Princeſs Amelia, and Neptune, are to dock with the utmoſt Expedition. The Terrible, and Captain, are to ſail for the River; the Dublin and Prince Frederick to Plymouth; Orders have been ſent a Month ago to each Port to receive them, that no Time might be loſt."

*Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated Nov.* 9.

" On Sunday Evening the Account of a French Squadron being ſailed from Dunkirk deſtined for the North Channel arrived here; upon which Lawrence Spencer, Eſq; Mayor, convened the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Tradeſmen, at the Exchange, to conſider of putting the Town immediately into a proper State of Defence againſt any ſudden Attempt of the Enemy; when it was unanimouſly reſolved, To enter into an Aſſociation and Subſcription for defending the Town in the beſt Manner, and a Committee of Gentlemen were appointed to manage the Whole: Expreſſes were that Night diſpatched to His Majeſty, praying for a Commiſſion to be granted to the Mayor, in the ſame Manner as was done in the Year 1745; and as ſoon as the Commiſſion comes down, it is propoſed to raiſe at leaſt 20 Companies of 100 Men each.---At the Requeſt of the Committee, a Return of the Muſkets in the Hands of the Merchants and Dealers has been made, and it is found, that, on an Emergency, upwards of 4000 Men may be compleatly armed, excluſive of the Fire Arms in private Perſons Hands; and it is expected, that the Gentlemen of the Field and Saddle will form themſelves into Squadrons of Light Horſe, being at leaſt 500 ſtrong. Pilot Boats have been ſent out, and properly ſtationed, to give the earlieſt Intelligence, in caſe of the Enemy's ſteering this Courſe; and regular Meaſures concerted to deſtroy, on their Approach, all the Buoys, and blow up the Land Marks leading into the Harbour.---To-morrow, being the Aniverſary of the Birth of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, the 5 new Batteries erected here will be opened, and a royal Salute given on the Occaſion. They are deemed the compleateſt of the Kind in England, and were erected at the private Expence of the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Tradeſmen, who voluntarily opened a Subſcription for that Purpoſe, and conſiſt of two Batteries d'Enfilade, ſcouring the whole River: A Battery en Echarpe, which plays obliquely: A Battery per Camerade, ſo contrived as to fire at the ſame Time upon one Body; and a Battery in Form Zigzag, making ſeveral Angles, compleatly ſheltering the Garriſon from being enfiladed or fired on in ſtrait Line.---This Week upwards of 70 heavy Cannon have been mounted on the Platforms, and ſeveral Hundred Men employed in compleating them, and we make no Doubt of the Batteries being capable to repel any Force the Enemies of Great-Britain may at any Time attempt againſt the Town of Liverpool.

N. B. The reſt of the Batteries are in the greateſt Forwardneſs."

*Nov.* 15. They write from Dublin, that on Tueſday 7-night the Bank kept by H. Mitchell, W. Clements, jun. and -------- Whitelock, ſtopt Payment.

And next Day the Bank kept by the Right Hon. Anthony Malone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Deputy Vice-treaſurer of the Exchequer, and John Gore, Eſq; alſo ſtopt Payment.

It is ſaid that the Militia Laws will be properly enforced by a new Act this Seſſions.

A Letter from on board his Majeſty's Ship Warſpite, off Uſhant, the 6th Inſtant, ſays, " We have here a Squadron cruizing, being detached by Sir Edward Hawke, in Hopes of falling in with a French Squadron of 9 Ships of the Line, commanded by M. Bompar, whoſe Arrival is daily expected at Breſt, as we are informed by ſeveral fiſhing Boats, who now as cordially trade with us, as we might expect the People of our Coaſts to do; the natural Conſequence of generous Treatment. They have learnt the Art of doing this Kind of Buſineſs very genteelly; they come out with their Freight, are taken by our Boats, deliver their Cargoes, receive Satisfaction for their Commodities, and then are diſcharged as Captures unworthy of our Notice."

*Nov.* 17. The following Schemes are talked of for raiſing ſeven Millions for the Service of the enſuing Year. Firſt, the whole Sum by way of Lottery, the Tickets 100l. each, and the Blanks to be turned into Annuities of 11 l. at 3 and a half per Ct. per Ann. for the Lives of thoſe who remain poſſeſſed of them. By the ſecond, every Subſcriber to have 4 per Cent. for his Money for 20 Years certain, and to be allowed, gratis, a Lottery Ticket of 5 l. for every 100l. he ſubſcribes.

*Exeter, Nov.* 19. Upwards of 500l. has been collected in this City for cloathing the diſtreſſed French Priſoners.

*Edinburgh, Nov.* 8. Late on Monday Night laſt, an Expreſs arrived from the Admiralty, to the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, incloſing Diſpatches for Commodore Boys; with Directions to his Lordſhip, if Mr. Boys was ſailed from the Firth, to ſend after him with all Diſpatch. Agreeable to this Order, a Sloop was ſent off from Leith, at Two on Tueſday Morning, in Search of the Commodore.

St. JOHN's, in ANTIGUA, *November* 3.

On Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, Captain Innes, brought in a Dutch Schooner, laden with Sugar and Coffee, and taken on the Paſſage from the French Iſlands to St. Euſtatia.---A few Days ago the Antigua forced a French Privateer of ſix Guns aſhore, at Point-Noir, in Guadaloupe: The People eſcaped on Shore, but the Veſſel was burnt, and entirely deſtroyed.

A Snow from London and Fyal, which had been taken by the Enemy, but re-taken by his Majeſty's Ship Griffin, arrived here on Thurſday.

*November* 7. His Majeſty's Ship Levant has taken an armed French Schooner, laden with Sugar and Coffee; and the Briſtol Privateer, of this Port, has taken another French Schooner, with a like Lading: Both theſe Prizes were bound from Martinico to St. Euſtatia, and were both carried into St. Kitts.

*November* 21. On Monday laſt his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, James Innes, Eſq; Commander (being one of the Veſſels under the Command of Commodore Moore) brought into the Harbour of St. John, the following Prizes, viz.

1. The Victor, a French Privateer Sloop of ſix Guns.

2. The Sloop Salamander, Captain Collings, from St. Euſtatia, bound to Martinico, with Proviſions.

3. The Schooner Derad Van Adventuur, from Martinico, bound to St. Euſtatia, with Sugar.

4. The Schooner Carew, re-taken from the Enemy. She was taken on her Paſſage from Boſton to St. Kitts, and is laden with Fiſh and Oil.

The Schooner Naſſau, re-taken by his Majeſty's Ship Naſſau, Captain Sayer, arrived here on Saturday: She was taken on her Paſſage from St. Euſtatia to Guadaloupe, and had on board a conſiderable Sum of Money, being the Produce of a Cargo of Horſes ſhe brought from New-London, and ſold at St. Euſtatia; but as the Money was concealed in the Hold, and not diſcovered by the Enemy, it has been ſaved.

The Schooner Betſey, belonging to this Place, and a Sloop belonging to St. Kitts, were taken ſome Days ago by a Pettiaugre Privateer, off the North End of Guadaloupe,

We hear from St. Kitts, that the Snow Halliday has been re-taken and carried into that Iſland; but that the Lading ſhe brought from London had been firſt diſcharged by the Enemy.

*November* 28. A Snow, re-taken by his Majeſty's Ship Arundel, Captain Middleton, arrived here on Saturday laſt: She was taken by a Martinico Privateer, on her Paſſage from the Coaſt of Africa to St. Chriſtophers, and had on board upwards of 300 Slaves, 200 of which the Enemy took out on being chaced by Captain Middleton, and carried off.

The ſame Day arrived here a ſmall French Privateer Schooner, taken by the Antigua, Captain Innes.

The Sloop Abigail, from Boſton to Guadaloupe, or St. Euſtatia, with Fiſh, &c. has been re-taken by the Barbuda Packet.

*December* 5. Captain Roſs, of the Ship Britannia, who arrived here on Saturday, in 30 Days from England, was attacked to Windward by two French Privateer Sloops, of 12 Guns a-piece: The Action begun about Six in the Morning, and continued till Nine, when the Privateers got off as well as they could, upon the Careen, and in a very bad Condition: Captain Roſs had alſo ſuffered greatly; he had three Men wounded, and above 1000 Shot-holes in his Sails; his Mizen-maſt wounded ſo as to be uſeleſs, and his Sides full of Shots, Bolts and Langrage. The Britannia mounts 22 four Pounders, but had only 21, Men and Boys.---It was judged both the Sloops would be obliged to go into Port to refit.

The Sloop Hawke, belonging to this Place, was taken off Montſerrat, by a Pettiaugre, but ranſomed.---A St. Kitts Privateer, of 8 Guns, alſo ſuffered herſelf to be taken by the ſame Pettiaugre.

*December* 15. The Britannia Privateer, of this Place, ſent in a ſmall French Schooner, laden with Coffee and Cocoa, laſt Wedneſday.

*December* 19. The Hibernia Privateer, Captain Bailey, of this Port, was taken ſome Days ago by a French Privateer among the Saints Iſlands. The Enemy being greatly ſuperior in Number of Men, boarded the Hibernia, and carried her after a ſharp Conteſt with Cutlaſſes, &c. in which Captain Bailey received many Wounds, which it is thought will prove mortal, and his Lieutenant and ſeveral others were alſo badly wounded.

His Majeſty's Ship Amazon, Captain Norton, arrived here the Day before Yeſterday, with a French Privateer of ſix Guns. Captain Norton has lately carried into Barbados a Sugar loaded Billander, from Martinico, and a French Privateer Sloop.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Ship Griffin, Captain Taylor, arrived here from Guadaloupe, and brought in with him two Pettiaugres.

*December* 22. By a Letter from Baſſeterre, in Guadaloupe, we are informed, that Captain Taylor, of the Brig Sarah, from Liverpool, had paſſed by that Place a few Days ago, in his Way to Montſerrat or St. Chriſtophers, with a Ship (-------- Todd, late Maſter) which he had re-taken from a Privateer Sloop of ten or twelve Guns.---This re-taken Ship failed from London for this Iſland with Proviſions for the Navy, and paſſed through the Channel in Company with 18 or 20 other Ships, bound, as it is ſuppoſed, to the Weſt-Indies, but parted from them preſently after, and was taken to Windward of this Iſland.

We alſo hear, that a Letter of Marque Ship, from Liverpool, has re-taken a Snow from Cork to this Iſland. It is ſaid the Ship carried only 16 Guns, and that the Snow was under the Convoy of one Privateer Sloop of 12 Guns, and another of 10, at the ſame Time ſhe was re-taken.

The Maſter of a Veſſel arrived at St. Euſtatia, ſpoke with M. Bompar, in Lat. 48, and ſays, from the Courſe ſteered by him, and by an Engliſh Squadron in Queſt of him, he believes the former muſt be at preſent in Engliſh Ports.

*January* 5. The Privateer Tartar, Captain M'Lane, has brought in a ſmall French Schooner, and the Lyon, Captain Higgins, has ſent in a Dutch Schooner.

Captain Leſly, of the Privateer Brig Hawke, is returned from a Cruize off Hiſpaniola, in which he has taken five Veſſels, one of which was a French Polacca, outward bound, and the other four were Veſſels belonging to our Northern Colonies.

*Charles-Town* (South Carolina) *January* 12.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Capt. Francis Pike, in 6 Weeks from Liſbon, who informs us, that an Expreſs had arrived there a few Days before he ſailed, with a certain Account, that M. Conflans's Squadron, conſiſting of 21 Ships of the Line, and 4 Frigates, &c. had got out of Breſt the 16th Day of November, and ſailed for America.

Yeſterday arrived a Veſſel in about 6 Weeks from Gibraltar, the Maſter of which ſays, when he left that Bay, Admiral Broderick was ſtill cruizing off Cadiz, where the Remains of M. de la Clue's Squadron lay.

BOSTON, January 21.

By a Veſſel arrived at Salem from St. Kitts, we learn, that ſoon after they came out, they ſpoke with a Dutchman bound to St. Euſtatia from France, who informed them, That he fell in with M. Bompar's Fleet from the Weſt-Indies, conſiſting of 18 Ships (Men of War and Merchantmen) within 30 Hours Sail of Breſt, ſtanding directly for that Port; and concluded, by their Courſe, that they muſt inevitably fall in with the Engliſh Fleet cruizing off there. ----They had met with very tempeſtuous Weather, whereby the Ships received great Damage, beſides loſing almoſt all the Boats belonging to them, and Abundance of their Men died by Sickneſs on their Paſſage.

We have Advice from Nova-Scotia, that a large Schooner (Nathaniel Winſlow Maſter) bound to Halifax, from this Place, with a valuable Cargo of Stores, Proviſions, &c. was, a few Days ago, caſt away in a Snow-ſtorm, at Pleaſant Point, about 2 Miles from the Town: The Veſſel bilged, whereby moſt of the Cargo was loſt; the Mens Lives ſaved, as alſo the Rigging and Sails of the Veſſel, by People who went to their Aſſiſtance.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Fowey, Captain Tonyn, ſailed from this Harbour, for England, and took under her Convoy 22 Sail of Top-ſail Veſſels, bound for different Parts of Europe.

From the JAMAICA Papers.

*Extract of a Letter from an Inhabitant at the Bay of Honduras, to his Friend in Town.*

*River's Mouth off Beleze, October 24th, 1759.*

"The Spaniards a few Days ago came up this River, ſeized and carried away 31 Britiſh Subjects, whom they confined and tortured with the utmoſt Severity; three loaded Flatts, and 30 Negroes, belonging to ſeveral Baymen: However, providentially one Captain Owens coming to the Place for a Load, we gave him Intelligence thereof, and begged his Aſſiſtance in recovering our Property from the Spaniards, which after great Importunity he complied with, and it is ſolely to this Gentleman's good Conduct that we owe our Preſervation from being utterly ruined by the Spaniards; Captain Owens having got together about 50 Britons, in different Crafts, compoſed a ſmall Fleet, which he bravely heading, purſued, overtook, and defeated near 200 Spaniards, recovered our Inhabitants, Negroes, four Crafts, and two Dories; the Captain has ſecured the Spaniſh Captain, and eight private Soldiers, and I believe will ſend them to Jamaica. However, I am afraid this Circumſtance, together with the Barbarities lately committed by the Spaniards at Carpenter's River, will make our ſtaying in this melancholy Place very precarious."

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

The Sloop Penniſtone, from this Port to Antigua, is taken and carried into St. Thomas's.

The Schooner Marigold, Captain Bunting, from Virginia to Antigua, is alſo taken.

Captain Kidd, from Halifax, adviſes, that the Garriſons there, and at Louiſbourg were very healthy, and the Seamen that came in ſick from Quebec, recovering faſt: That a Veſſel had come into Halifax, which left Quebec about the Ninth of November, when all was quiet there: And that a Spaniſh Veſſel (one of thoſe that had been ſo long above the Town) attempted to come down, having the Wind and Tide in her Favour, but was brought to, and detained. The other Veſſels were all in Sight of the Town.

*Arrived from this Place.*

At Antigua, the Captains Maitland, Ogilvie, and Brereton.

At Montſerrat, Captain Lee.

At Halifax, Captain Robinſon.

At London, Captain Sage, but laſt from Jamaica.

For theſe three Days paſt we have had a fine Thaw, by which the Ice in our River is greatly diſſolved, and we hope in two or three Days the Navigation will be open again.

"The Comet, mentioned in the Boſton Paper, was ſeen here the 7th of laſt Month, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening. It appeared then about 12 Degrees to the Eaſtward of *Canis Major*, and near 2 Degrees to the North of that Star. On the 9th, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, it was ſeen a little to the Weſtward, and near three Degrees to the North of *Regal*; and on the 11th, it was obſerved to be 3 Degrees to the Eaſt, and 4 Degrees to the North of *Mencar*, a bright Star in the Jaw of the *Whale*. Its Motion is retrograde, and ſurprizingly ſwift, having paſſed 78 Degrees in 96 Hours. When it appeared firſt, it ſeemed much larger than any of the fixed Stars, but looked hazy, as if ſeen thro' a Miſt, growing leſs and leſs, till out of Sight. Tho' the ſeveral Diſtances of this Comet from the Stars abovementioned, were taken by the Eye, yet as theſe Diſtances were but ſmall, perhaps they may not be far from Truth."

*Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.*

Flour 15s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. 2d. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 24s. Beef 50s. Pork 65s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 65s. Hogſhead Ditto 90s. Madeira Wine from 40 to 50l. Weſt-India Rum 5s. 2d. New-England Ditto 3s. 6d. Pennſylvania Ditto 3s. 6d. Muſcovado Sugar from 35 to 50s. Melaſſes from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Salt 2s. Tobacco 18s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Powder 11l. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Bohea Tea 7s. Pitch 16s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 15s. Flaxſeed 6s. 3d.

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*Philadelphia, February 7, 1760.*

*THeſe are to certify whom it may concern, that William Young, late of the City of Philadelphia, Cordwainer, has compounded with his Creditors, and they have given him a general Releaſe, by which he has Power to recover any Debts due to him* DONALDSON *and* FULLER SAMUEL NEAVE, SAMUEL SANSOM *Aſſignees for the Creditors.*

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Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

GEORGE DANNILLS,

On board the ſchooner *Peggy*, at Lloyd's wharff,

A QUANTITY of choice Jamaica cod fiſh, at 21 ſhillings per quintal; or at Mr. Jacobus Derkinderen's, at the upper end of Strawberry alley. ⊕

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To be ſold by

THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW,

At his houſe, at the upper end of Arch ſtreet, near the ſign of King Hendrick

CHoice Madeira and Tenereiffe wine, all ſorts of ſhop goods, a likely Negro boy, ſuitable to wait on a gentleman, a large quantity of Carolina leather, in whole hides, two good ſaddle horſes, ſuitable to go in chairs, to be ſold reaſonable for ready money or ſhort credit.

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To be SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, in the township of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, containing 100 acres of land, well timbered, a good bearing orchard of very good fruit, a good peach orchard of choice peaches, 14 acres of good meadow, and more may be made; the cleared land in good fence, a very good dwelling houſe and kitchen, a good barn, ſtables and out houſes: The aforeſaid plantation joining that of Robert Greenway, diſtant 15 miles from Philadelphia, fronting Delaware river, on a gravelly ſhore. For terms of ſale enquire of the ſubſcriber, now living on the premiſes. ⊕ NICHOLAS KROESEN.

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TAKEN up in Philadelphia, on the firſt of this Inſtant February, Thomas Johnſton, and Samuel King, on Suſpicion of Horſe ſtealing, as they had two ſorrel Horſes with them, and could give no ſufficient Account, how they came by them; one of ſaid Horſes has a Blaze down his Face, and the other a Star, and both their Manes cut on one Side. Thomas Johnſton had a Sword, marked 45: 13: C P. and is ſuppoſed to be inliſted in the Royal Americans. The Men are both in Goal.

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February 2, 1760.

RUN away on Monday laſt from the ſubſcriber, living at the Croſs roads, near Duck-Creek, a mollatto fellow, a ſlave for life, about 40 years old, about five feet eight inches high, and has a down look: Had on when he went away, a half worn bearſkin coat, with broad metal buttons, the fore part lined with blue, a new jacket of light coloured nap cloth, lined with tammy, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, leather breeches, old felt hat, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with copper buckles; he worked two years at the tanners trade, and his clothes are coloured yelloviſh; his name is Jim, but likely may change both it and his clothes. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Fifty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM MORRIS, Tanner.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and recruiting officers, are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

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ALL perſons that have any Demands againſt BERNARD REED, are deſired immediately to bring in their Accounts, as he intends to leave the Province in a few Days. D.

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February 5, 1760.

RUN away from Chriſtopher Anger, Combmaker, in Strawberry-alley, at ſeven o'clock this morning, a luſty young fellow, about five feet five inches high, uncommonly luſty for his height: Had on when he went away, a dark grey kerſey coat, a white flannel jacket, a new leather apron, grey milled ſtockings, and open worked block tin buckles; he has dark coloured cloth breeches, and a buſhey head of hair; went by the name of John Buckley; aged 24 Years. Five ſhillings reward for taking him up, and if extraordinary expences ſhould happen, ſome addition will be allowed. ⊕

N. B. This is to acquaint all perſons not to entertain nor employ the above mentioned apprentice, for ſo doing they may expect to be proſecuted according to law.

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Philadelphia, February 7, 1760.

Province of Penſylvania, ſſ. NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quit-rent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver's Office, in Philadelphia, from Friday, the Firſt Day of March next, to Saturday, the 9th inclusive; At Cheſter, from the 11th to the 16th. At Lancaſter, from the 18th to the 23d. At Lancaſter, from the 26th to the 30th inclusive; to which Places all Perſons concerned are required to repair and diſcharge their Arrears. RICHARD HOCKLEY, EDMUND PHYSICK.

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Juſt imported in the William and Mary, Captain Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM SWORD,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Jonathan Evans's,

A Neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Season. Tbe.

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To be ſold, by

CLARKSON *and* PAIN,

At their Store on Mr. Maſters's Wharff.

ANTIGUA and BARBADOS RUM, COFFEE, COTTON, SALT, &c. Tbe. 3 mo.

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*FIVE POUNDS* Reward,

RUN away ſome Time in November laſt, from his ſpecial Bail, living near Dover, in the County of Kent, upon Delaware, a certain John Boyd, about five Feet ſix Inches high, well ſet, black Hair and Eyes, born in Scotland, by Trade a Weaver; Had on when he went away, a white Cloth Coat, full trimmed, white Jacket, and a ſmall red Ditto: He has lived near Lancaſter, and is a very remarkable Perſon, having a Mole on the Top of his Noſe, and a ſmall Wen, or a Thing like a Teat, on the Top of his Head. Whoever delivers the ſaid Boyd to the Sheriff of the County aforeſaid, ſhall have the above Reward, or Forty Shillings for ſecuring him in any Goal, ſo as the Subſcriber may have him again. ¶ WILLIAM LEVICK.

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ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtates of Morris Morris, or Elizabeth Morris, his Widow, and Adminiſtratrix, are deſired to pay; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt either of the Eſtates, are deſired to ſend them in to the Adminiſtrator, who at preſent reſides at the late Dwelling houſe of the Deceaſed; and as Morris Morris hath been dead above two Years and four Months, thoſe that remain indebted to his Eſtate may expect to be ſued without further Notice, unleſs prevented by immediate Payment; and thoſe indebted to the Co-partnerſhip of Morris and Jones, are deſired to pay John Jones, without Delay.

JONATHAN MIFFLIN, Adminiſtrator.

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STolen out of the Subſcriber's Stable, on the 26th of January laſt, at Night, living in East Nottingham, Cheſter County, a ſmall dark brown Horſe, about ten Years old next Spring, mealy noſed, a natural Trotter, ſhod all round, branded on the near Thigh with ⋈ his Mane cut all off laſt Summer, but has grown W ſome ſince, trimmed lately behind the Ears and under the Chops; the near hind Foot thought to be white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Thief and Horſe and ſecures them ſo as the Thief may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Horſe brought Home, paid by

¶ ELISHA HUGHES.

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ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of of Michael Diehl, late of the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, Cooper, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their reſpective Accounts, that they may be adjuſted, by MAGDALEN DIEHL, CASPAR VETTER, Adminiſtrators.

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Warwick, February 5, 1760.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander M'Cullock, deceaſed, are deſired to pay within one month from the date hereof, unto William M'Cullock, executor of the ſaid eſtate, living in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Chriſtian Bamberger's place: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by the ſaid executor: And ſuch perſons as have received goods to ſell on commiſſion for the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to pay for what is ſold, and to return the remainder.

¶ WILLIAM M'CULLOCK Executor.

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Philadelphia, February 7, 1760.

TO be ſold by public vendue, under the Court houſe, on Saturday, the 16th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a parcel of Fall, ſhort hair, and Summer deer ſkins; alſo beaver, and other furrs, belonging to the province.

*By order of the commiſſioners for Indian affairs,*

J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

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This is to give *NOTICE*,

THAT JOHN BEALS, net maker, from London, makes all ſorts of nets, as ſeins, caſting-nets, flews, tramels, ſtop or ſetting nets, nets to keep the flies from the horſes in the ſummer, nets for officers to lie upon in their tents, billiard table pockets, partridge nets, pigeon nets, hoop nets, fowling bags, and all other ſorts of nets, too tedious to mention, at the ſign of the nets, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

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CAme to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the middle of May laſt, a black heifer, about three years old, with white in her Face, no ear-mark. The owner coming and proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to John Bogge, living in Williſtown, Cheſter county. ¶

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*To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,*

THE Houſe, and ſundry Lots, containing about five Acres of Land, in Fredericktown, in Cecil County, where he now lives; a convenient Situation for a Store, to purchaſe Grain or Tobacco. Credit will be given for Part of the Pay, on giving Security, and paying Intereſt to THOMAS WILLIAMS. Tbe. 2 Mo.

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*THREE POUNDS* Reward.

RUN away from John Eualt, living in Amity Townſhip, Berks County, a Dutch Servant Lad, named George Koffman, about ſixteen Years old, has grey Eyes, and apt to talk of his Relations, and boaſt of his driving a Team in the Army. Had on when he went away, a half worn Felt Hat, red and blue Worſted Cap, homeſpun grey Cloth Jacket, one Ditto without Sleeves, a Tow Shirt, and Tow Petticoat Trowſers, and old Leather Breeches under them, grey Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, newly half ſoaled. Whoever takes up the ſaid Lad, and ſecures him, or brings him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN EUALT. ⊕

in their Propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in Execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the Town, with a View to a general Aſſault; but after conſulting with the Chief Engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior Parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmoſt Attention, we found, that tho' the Batteries of the Lower Town might be eaſily ſilenced by the Men of War, yet the Buſineſs of an Aſſault would be little advanced by that, ſince the few Paſſages that lead from the Lower to the Upper Town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper Batteries cannot be affected by the Ships, which muſt receive conſiderable Damage from them, and from the Mortars. The Admiral would readily join in this, or in any other Meaſure, for the public Service; but I could not propoſe to him an Undertaking of ſo dangerous a Nature, and promiſing ſo little Succeſs.

To the uncommon Strength of the Country, the Enemy have added (for the Defence of the River) a great Number of floating Batteries and Boats. By the Vigilance of theſe and the Indians round our different Poſts, it has been impoſſible to execute any Thing by Surprize. We have had almoſt daily Skirmiſhes with theſe Savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without Loſs on our Side.

By the Liſt of diſabled Officers (many of whom are of Rank) you may perceive Sir, that the Army is much weakened. By the Nature of the River, the moſt formidable Part of this Armament is deprived of the Power of acting, yet we have almoſt the whole Force of Canada to oppoſe. In this Situation, there is ſuch a Choice of Difficulties, that I own myſelf at a Loſs how to determine. The Affairs of Great-Britain, I know, require the moſt vigorous Meaſures; but then the Courage of a handful of brave Men ſhould be exerted only where there is ſome hope of a favourable Event. However, you may be aſſured, Sir, that the ſmall Part of the Campaign which remains, ſhall be employed (as far as I am able) for the Honour of His Majeſty, and the Intereſt of the Nation, in which I am ſure of being well ſeconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy if our Efforts here can contribute to the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms in any other Parts of America. I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

JAMES WOLFE.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

*Whitehall, October 17.* Laſt Night Colonel John Hale, and Captain James Douglas, late Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the Alcide, arrived from Quebec with the following Letters to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General Monckton, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated River St. Lawrence, Camp at Point Levi, Sept. 15. 1759.*

SIR,

I Have the Pleaſure to acquaint you that, on the 13th Inſtant, His Majeſty's Troops gained a very ſignal Victory over the French, a little above the Town of Quebec. General Wolfe exerting himſelf on the Right of our Line, received a Wound pretty early, of which he died ſoon after; and I had myſelf the great Misfortune of receiving one in my right Breaſt by a Ball, that went through Part of my Lungs (and which has been cut out under the Blade Bone of my Shoulder) juſt as the French were giving Way; which obliged me to quit the Field. I have therefore, Sir, deſired General Townſhend, who now commands the Troops before the Town (and of which I am in Hopes he will be ſoon in Poſſeſſion) to acquaint you with the Particulars of that Day, and of the Operations carrying on. I have Honour to be, *&c.* ROB. MONCKTON.

*P. S.* His Majeſty's Troops behaved with the greateſt Steadineſs and Bravery.

As the Surgeons tell me that there is no Danger in my Wound, I am in Hopes that I ſhall be ſoon able to join the Army before the Town.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier General Townſhend, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp before Quebec, September 20, 1759.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you with the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms, on the 13th Inſtant, in an Action with the French, on the Heights to the Weſtward of this Town.

It being determined to carry the Operations above the Town, the Poſts at Point Levi, and l'Iſle d'Orleans being ſecured, the General marched, with the Remainder of the Force, from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in Tranſports, which had paſſed the Town for that Purpoſe. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a Movement of the Ships was made up, by Admiral Holmes, in order to amuſe the Enemy now poſted along the North Shore; but the Tranſports being extremely crouded, and the Weather being very bad, the General thought proper to cantoon half his Troops on the South Shore, where they were refreſhed, and reimbarked upon the 12th, at One in the Morning. The Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Howe, the Regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Laſcelles, and Anſtruther, with a Detachment of Highlanders, and the American Grenadiers, the whole being under the Command of Brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat bottomed Boats, and after ſome Movement of the Ships, made by Admiral Holmes, to draw the Attention of the Enemy above, the Boats fell down with the Tide, and landed on the North Shore, within a League of Cape Diamond, an Hour before Day-break: The Rapidity of the Tide of Ebb carried them a little below the intended Place of Attack, which obliged the Light Infantry to ſcramble up a woody Precipice, in order to ſecure the landing the Troops, by diſlodging a Captain's Poſt, which defended the ſmall intrenched Path the Troops were to aſcend. After a little Firing, the Light Infantry gained the Top of the Precipice, and diſperſed the Captain's Poſt; by which Means the Troops, with a very little Loſs from a few Canadians and Indians in the Wood, got up, and were immediately formed.

The Boats, as they emptied, were ſent back for the ſecond Embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anſtruther's Battalion, to attack the four Gun Battery upon the Left, was recalled by the General, who now ſaw the French Army croſſing the River St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his Line, having his Right covered by the Louiſbourg Grenadiers; on the Right of theſe again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the Left of the Grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Laſcelles's, Highlanders, and Anſtruther's; the Right of this Body was commanded by Brigadier Monckton, and the Left by Brigadier Murray; his Rear and Left were protected by Colonel Howe's Light Infantry, who was returned from the four Gun Battery before mentioned, which was ſoon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his Force from the Beaufort Side, and advancing, ſhewed his Intention to flank our Left, where I was immediately ordered with General Amherſt's Battalion, which I formed *en Potence*. My Numbers were ſoon after encreaſed, by the Arrival of the two Battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the General as a Reſerve, in 8 Subdiviſions, with large Intervals. The Enemy lined the Buſhes in their Front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare ſay had placed moſt of their beſt Markſmen there, who kept up a very galling, tho' irregular, Fire upon our whole Line, who bore it with the greateſt Patience and good Order, reſerving their Fire for the main Body, now advancing. This Fire of the Enemy was however checked by our Poſts in our Front, which protected the Forming of our own Line. The Right of the Enemy was compoſed of Half of the Troops of the Colony, the Battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the Remainder of their Canadians and Indians. Their Center was a Column, and formed by the Battalions of Bern and Guienne. Their Left was compoſed of the Remainder of the Troops of the Colony, and the Battalion of Royal Rouſſillon. This was, as near as I can gueſs, their Line of Battle. They brought up two Pieces of ſmall Artillery againſt us, and we had been able to bring up but one Gun; which being admirably well ſerved, galled their Column exceedingly. My Attention to the Left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every Circumſtance which paſſed in the Center, much leſs to the Right; but it is moſt certain that the Enemy formed in good Order, and that their Attack was very briſk and animated on that Side. Our Troops reſerved their Fire, till within forty Yards, which was ſo well continued, that the Enemy every where gave Way. It was then our General fell at the Head of Bragg's, and the Louiſbourg Grenadiers, advancing with their Bayonets: About the ſame time Brigadier-General Monckton received his Wound at the Head of Laſcelles's. In the Front of the oppoſite Battalions fell alſo M. Montcalm; and his ſecond in Command is ſince dead of his Wounds on board our Fleet. Part of the Enemy made a ſecond feint Attack. Part took to ſome thick Copſe Wood, and ſeemed to make a Stand. It was at this Moment, that each Corps ſeemed in a Manner to exert itſelf, with a View to its own peculiar Character. The Grenadiers, Bragg's and Laſcelles's preſſed on with their Bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the Troops under his Command briſkly, compleated the Route on this Side; when the Highlanders, ſupported by Anſtruther's, took to their broad Swords, and drove Part into the Town, Part to the Works at their Bridge, on the River St. Charles.

The Action on our Left and Rear was not ſo ſevere. The Houſes, into which the Light Infantry were thrown, were well defended, being ſupported by Colonel Howe, who taking Poſt with two Companies behind a ſmall Copſe, and frequently ſallying upon the Flanks of the Enemy, during their Attack, drove them often into Heaps; againſt the Front of which Body I advanced Platoons of Amherſt's Regiment, which totally prevented the right Wing from executing their firſt Intention. Before this, one of the Royal American Battalions had been detached to preſerve our Communication with our Boats, and the other being ſent to occupy the Ground which Brigadier Murray's Movement had left open, I remained with Amherſt's to ſupport this Diſpoſition, and to keep the Enemy's Right, and a Body of their Savages, which waited ſtill more towards our Rear, oppoſite the Poſts of our Light Infantry, waiting for an Opportunity to fall upon our Rear.

This, Sir, was the Situation of Things, when I was told in the Action, that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the Center, and finding the Purſuit had put Part of the Troops in Diſorder, I formed them as ſoon as poſſible. Scarce was this effected, when M. Bougainville, with his Corps from Cape-Rouge, of 2000 Men, appeared in our Rear. I advanced two Pieces of Artillery, and two Battalions towards him; upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myſelf, blame me for not quitting ſuch advantageous Ground, and riſking ſuch Fate of ſo deciſive a Day, by ſeeking a freſh Enemy, poſted perhaps in the very Kind of Ground he could wiſh for, viz. Woods and Swamps. We took a great Number of French Officers upon the Field of Battle, and one Piece of Cannon. Their Loſs is computed to be about 1500 Men, which fell chiefly upon their Regulars. I have been employed from the Day of the Action to that of Capitulation, in redoubting our Camp beyond Inſult, in making a Road up the Precipice for our Cannon, in getting up the Artillery, preparing the Batteries, and cutting off their Communication with their Country. The 17th, at Noon, before we had any Battery erected, or could have any for two or three Days, a Flag of Truce came out, with Propoſals of Capitulation, which I ſent back to the Town, allowing them four Hours to capitulate, or no further Treaty. The Admiral had, at this Time, brought up his large Ships, as intending to attack the Town.

The French Officer returned at Night, with Terms of Capitulation; which, with the Admiral, were conſidered, agreed to, and ſigned at Eight in the Morning, the 18th Inſtant. The Terms we granted will, I flatter myſelf, be approved of by his Majeſty, conſidering the Enemy aſſembling in our Rear; and what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold Seaſon, which threatened our Troops with Sickneſs, and the Fleet with ſome Accident; it had made our Road ſo bad, we could not bring up a Gun for ſome Time; add to this, the Advantage of entering the Town, with the Walls in a defenſible State, and the being able to put a Garriſon there ſtrong enough to prevent all Surprize. Theſe, I hope, will be deemed ſufficient Conſiderations for granting them the Terms I have the Honour to tranſmit to you. The Inhabitants of the Country come in to us faſt, bringing in their Arms, and taking the Oaths of Fidelity, until a general Peace determines their Situation.

I have the Honour to incloſe herewith a Liſt of the killed and wounded; a Liſt of the Priſoners as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a Liſt of the Artillery and Stores in the Town, as well as of thoſe fallen into our Hands at Beaufort, in Conſequence of the Victory. By Deſerters we learn, that the Enemy are reaſſembling what Troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal Side to command them; ſome ſay, he has brought two Battalions with him; if ſo, this Blow has already aſſiſted General Amherſt. By other Deſerters we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 Men, and Proviſions, was on his March to fling himſelf into the Town the 18th, the very Morning it capitulated, on which Day we had not compleated the Inveſtiture of the Place, as they had broke their Bridge of Boats, and had Detachments in very ſtrong Works on the other Side the River St. Charles.

I ſhould not do Juſtice to the Admirals, and the naval Service, if I neglected this Occaſion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our Succeſs to the conſtant Aſſiſtance and Support received from them, and the perfect Harmony and Correſpondence, which has prevailed throughout all our Operations, in the uncommon Difficulties, which the Nature of this Country, in particular, preſents to military Operations of a great Extent, and which no Army can itſelf ſolely ſupply; the immenſe Labour in Artillery, Stores, and Proviſions; the long Watchings and Attendance in Boats; the Drawing up our Artillery by the Seamen, even in the Heat of Action; it is my Duty, ſhort as my Command has been, to acknowledge, for that Time, how great a Share the Navy has had in this ſucceſsful Campaign. I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

[ *For more News, return to the Second Page.* ]

*Philadelphia, February 7, 1760.*

NOTICE *is hereby given to the poor Inhabitants of this City and Liberties, if they will come to the Wood-land, which lies on the Eaſt Side of Glouceſter Road, next adjoining Hay-Creek, about two Miles from this City, they ſhall there be ſupplied with large Quantities of the Under-wood, ready cut down, gratis, which will make very good Firing.*

*N. B. There are good Bridges already made from the aboveſaid Road, acroſs three Creeks fit for Carts to go over to where they may be loaded with the ſaid Under-wood.*

## To be LETT,

*A Good Dwelling houſe, and Plantation, containing about 116 Acres, 30 whereof are Meadow, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, two Miles and an Half from Philadelphia, near the Road to Frankfort, all within good Cedar Fence with all proper Outhouſes thereon erected. For Terms of Demiſe, enquire of* JOHN MOLAND, *on the Premiſes.*

To be ſold by

## THOMAS SAY,

Living in Second-ſtreet, a little above Arch ſtreet,

THE laſt Edition of Lewis Evans's GENERAL MAP of the MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA, and of the Country of the Confederate Indians; a Deſcription of the Face of the Country, the Boundaries of the Confederates; and the Maritime and In-land Navigations of the ſeveral Rivers and Lakes contained therein. 6

CAme to the Plantation of John Biſhop, in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on the 27th Day of October, a dark grey Filley, a natural Pacer. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to come and take her away.

JOHN BISHOP.

DROPT on the Road between this and Merion Meeting-houſe, or between Merion and Cheſter, by the Way of Springfield Meeting-houſe, A red Leather Pocket Book, containing ſome Papers, of no Uſe to any but the Owner. Whoever will return it, and the Contents, to Mr. Aubrey Bevan, Tavern-keeper, at Cheſter, or to the New-Printing-Office, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward. ¶

WHereas John M'Pherſon, jun. Son of John M'Pherſon, late of Sadſbury, in Cheſter County, did, about 3 Years and ſome Months ago, depart from his Habitation being ſomewhat out of his Senſes (occaſioned by a Fall from a Horſe) but ſcarcely perceivable by Strangers: He was about 27 Years of Age, black Hair, but wore an old Wig, of middle Stature, brown Eyes, a lively and chearful Countenance, a pretty good Engliſh Scholar, and teached an Engliſh School ſome Time after his Departure, in the Forks of Delaware, but ſoon departed from thence, and has not been heard of ſince by us. He has left an old tender Father, and a diſtreſſed Mother, and, above all, a pretty young Woman his Wife, in much Sorrow and Grief. Any Perſon that will give certain Account where he is, whether living or dead, to William Clingan, Eſq; in Cheſter County, or to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a Reward of Two Piſtoles, paid by me JOHN M'PHERSON, *ſenior.* ⊕

WHereas James Boyes pretending a Right and Title to a certain Tract of 125 Acres of Land, ſituated in Hill-Town Township, Bucks County, did bargain and ſell the ſame unto us the Subſcribers for the Sum of 150 *l.* and prevailed on us to give him our Obligations for the Payment of the ſame Sum of Money; and whereas it is now appears that the ſaid James Boyes had no Right or Title to the ſame 125 Acres, or any Part of them, but was no more than a Tenant at Will; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatever from accepting or taking an Aſſignment of the ſaid Bonds, for that we are determined not to pay any Part thereof, as the ſame were unjuſtly and fraudulently obtained from us by the ſaid James Boyes.

¶ JACOB KULP STARTS OVERHOLD.

WHereas Margaret Brown, the Wife of Stephen Brown, of Eaſt-Coln, Cheſter County eloped ſome Time ago from her ſaid Huſband, this is therefore to forewarn the Publick not to truſt her on my Account, for I will not pay any Debts of her contracting from the Day of the Date hereof.

18 Month 30. 1760. STEPHEN BROWN. ⊙

STolen on the 19th of December laſt, out of the Stable of William Harris, of Weſt-Nottingham Cheſter County, A brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, paces well, both her hind Feet white, and ſome white Hairs under her fore Top, branded IO on the near Buttock and Shoulder, with the I within the O; ſhe is ſhort in the Head, and broad betwixt the Eyes, and was 5 Years old laſt May. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings for the Mare, and Forty Shillings for the Thief, with reaſonable Charges paid by Mr. Cummins, Tavern-keeper, or by me William Harris. ⊕

TAken up, oppoſite this City, on or about the 9th of Auguſt laſt, an Anchor. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to William Fiſher. ¶

## To be SOLD,

*A Plantation in Lower Merion, in Philadelphia County, about 12 Miles from Philadelphia, near John Roberts's and John Morris's Mills, containing 93 Acres of Land, about 60 Acres cleared; an old Houſe and Barn, and an old Orchard, and about ſix Acres of Meadow, Part made: For Terms of Sale, enquire of* ALEXANDER CRUIKSHANK. 8

*N. B. Came to the Plantation of ſaid Alexander Cruikſhank, near Harford Road, in Merion, a ſmall white Horſe, branded on the off Buttock with R. The Owner coming and paying the Charge, may have him again.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

*February* 14, 1760. NUMB. 1625.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*Philadelphia, January* 28, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Public Houſe-keepers, who have any Demands againſt the Government for Soldiers quartered on them, to bring in their reſpective Accounts and Billets to the Provincial Commiſſioners, on or before the 20th of February next, in order to aſcertain the Amount of ſuch Demands, and enable the Aſſembly to proportion a Fund for defraying the ſame accordingly.

*Signed, by Order of the Board,*
*CHARLES MOORE, Clerk.*

Philadelphia, January 24, 1760.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on the 16th Day of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, A Lot of Ground, whereon is erected a good two Story Houſe, a Stable, a Horſe Griſt-Mill (having a Shed over the ſame) with a Pair of good Mill Stones, one whereof is a Cullen, and a well finiſhed Bolting-Mill. The above Lot is ſituated in or near Moyamenſing Townſhip, and within a Quarter of a Mile of the New-Market, on Society hill. It contains in Front 46 Feet on *Second-ſtreet continued*, and in Depth 200 Feet, and is ſubject to a yearly Ground-rent for ever of Five Pounds Three Shillings and Six-pence Pennſylvania Currency. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the above deſcribed Lot and Buildings before the Day of Sale, are deſired to apply to BAYNTON and WHARTON, Merchants, in Philadelphia, who will adviſe them of the Terms, or to ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, in Prince-Town, New Jerſey. Tbc. 4 W.

CHARLESTOWN (in South-Carolina) January 9.

*Camp at Fort Prince-George, December* 29, 1759.

ON the 19th the Little Carpenter, with five other Head Men, arrived in the Camp; he, as it was late when he came, told the Governor he would give his Talk next Day: He ſaid he had come with a good Talk, and made no Doubt but the Chain, which had begun to contract Ruſt, would be again brightened; accordingly, early on the 20th he gave his Talk, which conſiſted of little more than general Profeſſions of Friendſhip, and Aſſurances of their future good Behaviour; but it was obſerved he carefully avoided ſo much as mentioning the Murders committed by the Indians, nor made the leaſt Offer of giving Satisfaction: When he had finiſhed he offered to withdraw, but the Governor deſired him, by the Interpreter, to remain, when his Excellency ſpoke to the following Effect.

'YOU told me Yeſterday you had a good Talk to make, and expected ſuch a One from me; you know it is the Will of the Great King, that his People and your People ſhould live together in Friendſhip, and you, Attakullakulla, have ſaid they deſire not to break the Chain thereof; it is a Chain which our Great King holds at one End, and you at the other: You know, in order to keep that Chain from contracting Ruſt, and to hinder its being broken, it was neceſſary certain Conditions ſhould be made, you Attakullakulla, will remember the Time, for you were preſent at Weſtminſter, in the Year 1730, when they were done. And as all the Acts of the Great King are kept till Time be no more, ſo I now have in my Hand thoſe very Conditions made with you and your People; I will read to you the Names of the Head Men and Warriors of your Nation then preſent (which were ſeven) Theſe be the Names of thoſe great Men who received one End of the Chain from the Great King, while he held faſt of the other; it was concluded, that if any Indian kills an Engliſhman, he ſhould be delivered up to be puniſhed as the Law requires. This was the ancient Talk of our Fathers and your Fathers; and when the Great King took your Nation under his Protection, he ordered it ſo for the future. This Treaty has been ſince renewed by ſeveral of the King's Governors, from Time to Time, in this Province. It was the Mercy of the Great King that this Way of Reſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed, in order to prevent a War between his Subjects and your People, a War which might do great Miſchief, and deſtroy your Nation: Wherein, if any Time, by the Delivery of the guilty Perſon the Innocent might eſcape, and your People be ſuffered to live in Friendſhip with ours. In the Month of November, 1758, ſix Deputies from your Nation came to Charleſtown, to ſettle all Matters, and make up all Differences between our People and yours. They did then engage to obſerve the Words of the Acts now have hereunto which you know are the ſame made by the Great King. They received a large Quantity of Goods, as full Satisfaction for any Injuries they had received from the white People, and did ſolemnly promiſe to keep inviolable Friendſhip with all the Great King's Subjects. Notwithſtanding which, a ſhort Time after they were from Settlico, under May-Toy, and killed many of them, although no Provocation had been given; thereupon Jodemanded Satisfaction, according to the Words of the Great King, but they have kept me off from Time to Time with fair Promiſes, and yet gave me none; but as the Great King George uſes Mercy before that War, I was willing to wait and ſee whether they would grant me Juſtice before I would go to War; but they did not believe any of theſe; but while the white People lay quietly in their Houſes, they came, killed and ſcalped them, and laſt of all put to Death three white Men, in the upper Nation; they alſo fired at a Meſſenger from this Fort, who was ſent to me, but the Ball miſſed him; they drove the ſome People, who live in their Towns, out of their Houſes into the Woods, ſo they knowing that their People had been guilty of all theſe Things, and many more, made me expect you would not only come down with a good Talk, as you are pleaſed to call what you have delivered, but that you would offer Satisfaction for them. I am now come here with a great Number of my Warriors, to take the Satisfaction I have more than once demanded. Perhaps ſome among your people may have looked upon the white People's putting up with ſuch Injuries as they have received from you for ſo long a Time, to ariſe from Apprehenſion of your People; but you ſhall now ſee their Patience, and their Long-ſuffering was not for Want of Reſolution: You well know our Strength in this Province; you know we have all Kinds of Neceſſaries which you will want, and that we are three Times ſufficient to deſtroy your Nation. The white People in all the Provinces on the Land are Brothers, and linked together, and we come not alone againſt you becauſe we have ſuffered, but the Virginians and North-Carolinians are preparing to come againſt you, unleſs Satisfaction be given me; and my Brother the Governor of Georgia alſo will prevent any Ammunition from coming to you. Some Time paſt you ſent to Virginia to offer a Trade with them, and the Goods were actually on their Way for you, under the Care of Richard Smith, and two of your Indians, which I ſtopt, and they ſhall not proceed hither until I ſend Directions for them. It is not neceſſary for me to ſay more until you make Satisfaction for killing the white People. You Attakullakulla have been in England; the Power of our Great King you have ſeen, and have been a Witneſs of the Splendor of his Throne, and the Multitude of his Warriors: You alſo know it is five Years and more that we have been at War with the French, who were at that Time numerous over all America; you know I diſdain to tell you a Falſhood; and now I will inform you what Succeſs his Army has had; ſome of the laſt Ships that arrived at Charleſtown brought me a great Deal of good News, a Fleet of his Ships of War have taken many of the ſame belonging to the French; and a Meſſenger has arrived, with an Account that the great City of Quebec is reduced; as alſo that the Great King's Warriors have taken all the Forts on the great Lakes, and up the River Ohio down to Fort-Duqueſne, and have beat down all Things in their Way, even as a Hurricane would have done in its Paſſage. The Indians in thoſe Parts fearing his Power have made their Peace with our Great King; the Delawares, Shawaneſe, and all of them that live near Fort du Queſne, have deſired to be in Friendſhip with us; the Chactaws do alſo beg to be received under his Protection, by his beloved Man Mr. Atkin, upon which a great Number of Traders are gone into their Country with all Sorts of Goods: If you won't believe what I ſay, and imagine the French are able to ſupply you with the Neceſſaries you ſtand in Need of, it is well, but they are ſtarving.------Undone themſelves, they cannot furniſh a Blanket or Gun to the Chactaws, much leſs to you that be ſo far diſtant. Theſe Things I have mentioned only to ſhew you the Great King will not ſuffer his People to be deſtroyed without Satisfaction, and to let you know the People of this Province are determined now to have it; what I ſay to you is with a merciful Intention; if I make War with you, you will ſuffer for your Rathneſs, your Men will be deſtroyed, and your Women and Children be carried into Captivity. What few Neceſſaries you may now have, will be ſoon finiſhed, and when gone, you will get no more. But if you give the Satisfaction I ſhall aſk, the Trade will be opened again from this Province and Virginia, and all Things go right. I have twice given you a Liſt of the Murderers, I will now tell you it is 24 Men of your Nation I demand to be delivered me to be put to Death, or diſpoſed of as I ſhall think fit, your People have killed more than that Number of us, or as many; that Number is the leaſt I will accept of, and I give you till To-morrow Morning to conſider of it; I expect your Anſwer then; you beſt know the Indians concerned, ſeveral Gangs at different Times have gone out; and I expect that the 24 Indians you will deliver up will be of thoſe who committed the Murders.'

"Attakullakulla then took his Leave, but not without pretending that all the Diſturbances had ariſen from eight of his People being confined in Virginia ſome Time ago, which he ſaid was done by Order of Mr. Atkin. He returned early next Day, and had a private Conference with the Governor, who gave Leave to Tiftoe, and the old Warrior of Eſtatoe, two of thoſe detained in the Fort, to go to their reſpective Towns. Next Day two of the Murderers were delivered up, one of them, named the Slave-Catcher, the Villain who ſcalped Mrs. Johnſon and her Son; they were both immediately put in Irons. Every neceſſary Step was taken to obtain Satisfaction; a general Review was directed, in order to march againſt the Town of Eſtatoe, about 12 Miles from this Place; but on the 26th the Carpenter returned, when an honourable Treaty put an End to further hoſtile Meaſures, on which I heartily congratulate you, and all Friends of their Country. The Treaty ſpeaks for itſelf, ſtands in no Need of Commendation or Encomium, and will remain a laſting Monument of the Abilities of the great Man, to whom the Provinces owe the happy and honourable Concluſion of this important Affair.

"Another of the Murderers is taken and delivered up, ſo that the Number of the Hoſtages which are to be left at this Fort, are now only 21. A white Man, a Trader, is taken up, and in Confinement; he, with the Murderers, are to be brought to Charleſtown, guarded by the Regulars and Provincials, ſome of which are to be left to reinforce this Garriſon. I am, &c."

*January* 12. By a Gentleman who left ſome of the Cherokee Towns the firſt Inſtant, we learn, that the Indians then behaved with the utmoſt Humility, Complaiſance and Hoſpitality, and ſeemed as if they could not ſhew Reſpect enough to the white People.

*January* 16. Yeſterday the Regulars and Provincials arrived from the Cherokees; with them were brought the three Indians and the white Man formerly mentioned. And this Morning the Provincials began to do Duty at the Guard-houſe, which will be a great Eaſe to the Inhabitants, who have done that and every other military Duty ever ſince the Army firſt marched.

*Extract of a Letter from Auguſta, January* 6.

"I congratulate you on the important Event of Governor Lyttelton's Succeſs againſt the Cherokees, an Event, that whilſt it ſecures yours, and the neighbouring Provinces from the future Inſults and Outrages of thoſe Barbarians, cannot fail of reflecting the moſt laſting Honour on your excellent Governor. Mr. Atkin ſtill continues at Fort Moore, though I believe his Stay there will not be long; as Matters are now ſettled with the Cherokees, I am of Opinion he will ſoon ſet off for Charles-Town."

Late laſt Night his Excellency arrived in Town, from his moſt fatiguing Expedition againſt the Cherokees: The Artillery Company marched up a conſiderable Way, in order to meet him, and were received very graciouſly. This Morning was uſhered in with the Firing of the Cannon on the Forts and on the Ramparts, which was anſwered by the Ships in the Harbour, who all diſplayed their Colours. In the Forenoon his Excellency was waited upon by the Members of his Majeſty's Honourable Council: At Noon the Charles-Town Regiment of Militia was drawn out, and lined the Streets, when the Governor, properly attended, went to Mr. Gordon's, where he dined with the Members of the Council, &c. The Evening, we are told, will conclude with Bonfires, Illuminations, and every other Demonſtration of unfeigned Joy, which a grateful People can ſhow for the many Advantages they and their Poſterity will reap from the ſucceſsful Endeavours of his Excellency, in bridling and reducing a ſavage and ferocious Enemy, and extinguiſhing thoſe Flames of War which threatened the Back Inhabitants of both this and the neighbouring Provinces. And let it not be forgot, that the Governor of South-Carolina planned the Expedition, went as General himſelf, and happily finiſhed the ſame, without the leaſt Aid or Aſſiſtance from any other Province whatſoever.

*January* 15. The laſt Accounts from Keowee are, that the Small-Pox has deſtroyed a great many of the Indians there; that thoſe who remained alive, and had not yet had that Diſtemper, were gone into the Woods, where many of them muſt periſh as the Catawbas did; and that another Murderer, called Scalp-Jack, of the Town of Toxaway, had been delivered up to the Commanding Officer at Fort Prince-George, in Purſuance of the late Treaty.

By Captain Adams, who arrived here laſt Night from Providence, we learn, that his Excellency General Shirley, with the Honourable Mr. Bradford, arrived there ſafe on the 31ſt ult. in five Days from the Key, where they were caſt away, in one of the Veſſels which Mr. Gambier, Preſident of the Bahamas, had diſpatched for them. Soon after the General's Arrival at Providence, two other of the Veſſels ſent by Mr. Gambier, with ſkilful Pilots to aſſiſt His Majeſty's Ship in Diſtreſs, brought in moſt of the Mermaid's Powder, Shot, and ſome of her Sails, &c. and gave Hopes, that not only the Ship's Company and Furniture would be ſaved, but that they ſhould likewiſe be able to get the Ship out of her dangerous Situation, and bring her into Port.

*The following is an Account of the Misfortune that befel His Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, on the 5th Inſtant, and of her Situation, on the 10th, as given by Captain Hackman himſelf.*

"His Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, under my Command, ſailed from Charles-Town the 1ſt Inſtant, with a Pilot, for Providence, having Governor Shirley on board, and Orders to land him at Providence; but unfortunately on the fourth Day, at Five o'Clock in the Morning, we fell in with the Land and Breakers all about us, ſo that we could not clear them any Way, therefore were forced to come to an Anchor, all ſtanding, veered out Half a Cable, and furled our Sails, ſtruck Topmaſts and Yards to make the Ship ride eaſy, let go the ſmall Bower, veered out one third of a Cable on it, and two Thirds of the beſt Bower, the Breakers right a-ſtern, about Half a Cable's Length, and the Ship ſtriking ſeveral Times. At Eight at Night the ſmall Bower parted, we were forced to heave a-head, to clear the Ship of the Rock under her Bottom, and let go the Sheet Anchor, veered out one Third of a Cable on it, and near two Thirds of the beſt Bower, and bent the ſmall Bower Cable to the ſpare Anchor, and rode between the Sheet and ſpare Anchors. At Six in the Morning parted the ſpare Anchor, ſo that we had nothing left to ride it out, but the Sheet Anchor, and not above Half a Cable on it, with one Strand cut by the Rocks; could not veer any more Cable, the Gale ſtill continuing at N. E. right on Shore, ſo that the Officers and Company came begging we might throw overboard the Guns, and cut the Cable, as it was High-water, and the only Time, without any other Proſpect, to ſave their Lives: I agreed with them, for the Preſervation of ſo many Lives; and, by the Providence of Almighty God, after heaving overboard our Guns, and cutting the Cable, beat over a great Number of Rocks, with the Loſs of all our Capital Anchors, the Mizen-maſt and Rudder, and almoſt every Thing on Deck hove overboard, which the People thought might contribute to ſave

their Lives, if they had been beat off two Stages that had been built in the Morning for as many to get on as could; the reſt were to take their Chances with myſelf and Officers; but thank God we have not loſt one Man; and if Veſſels could be ſent us from Providence, we may ſave a great many of the Ship's Stores and Furniture; Ship and all with good Pilots. We are now riding between the Stream Anchor and Ketch Anchor: The Ship floats every Tide, and makes very little Water." Dated at an Iſland in Lat. 27, 20. N. near the Bahama Bank, December 10th 1759.

*To his Excellency* WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON, *Eſq; Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of* South-Carolina,

*The humble* ADDRESS *of His Majeſty's* COUNCIL.

*May it pleaſe your* EXCELLENCY,

HIS Majeſty's Council of this Province, beg Leave, with Hearts full of Affection, to congratulate your Excellency upon your ſafe Return to Charles-Town: And they intreat your Permiſſion to embrace this happy Occaſion of expreſſing their Joy upon the Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip lately concluded between your Excellency and Attakulla-Kulla (or the Little-Carpenter) Deputy of the whole Cherokee Nation, and other Headmen and Warriors of that Nation; which they cannot but reflect upon as an Event of the utmoſt Conſequence and Importance, as it opens to the Inhabitants of this Province a moſt agreeable Proſpect of ſecuring their Peace and Safety from any Inſults whatever from the Cherokee Indians for the Time to come.

The many great Bleſſings we enjoy under your Excellency's mild, juſt and prudent Adminiſtration, muſt, at all Times, on our Part, excite and demand the higheſt Expreſſions of Gratitude, particularly on the preſent Occaſion.

*By Order of the Board,*

*In the Council Chamber,* JOHN CLELAND.
*January 9th,* 1760.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

*Honourable Gentlemen,*

I RETURN you many Thanks for this very affectionate Addreſs, and it is a very ſenſible Satisfaction to me, that the Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip which I have concluded with the Cherokee Nation, meets with your Approbation. Whatever Benefits may ariſe from it (which I hope may prove anſwerable to your Wiſhes) muſt, in great Part, be attributed to the early and vigorous Support you gave to the Meaſures antecedent to my Departure from Charles-Town, and to the Spirit and Alacrity of the Troops which accompanied me to the Indian Country, on which I relied, when I demanded and obtained the Terms expreſſed in that Treaty.

My particular Thanks are due to you for your good Care and Conduct in the Adminiſtration of Affairs, and Conſervation of public Tranquility during my Abſence; and you may be aſſured, I ſhall always uſe my beſt Endeavours to promote His Majeſty's Service, and the Welfare and Security of this Province.

WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON.

*To his Excellency* WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON, *Eſq; Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of* South-Carolina, *&c.*

*The Humble* ADDRESS *of the Preſbyterian* CLERGY.

*May it pleaſe your* EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majeſty's loyal Subjects, the Miniſters of the Goſpel in this Province, having Ordination from the eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland, beg Leave to congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe Return from your late Expedition to the Cherokee Nation: And we return our unfeigned Thanks to the Almighty for your Preſervation and Succeſs, in a Campaign attended with ſo many Difficulties and Dangers.

The ſkilful and able Conduct, together with that becoming Firmneſs, and unſhaken Reſolution, which your Excellency has diſplayed, in leading undiſciplined Men thro' a long and fatiguing March, to an Enemy's Country; in obliging the Cherokee Indians to give you the juſt Satisfaction you demanded, for the Inſults, Depredations and Murders by them committed on His Majeſty Subjects; and in eſtabliſhing the Peace of this Province, by an honourable Treaty with that Nation, afford us, Sir, the agreeable Proſpect of many Bleſſings in the future, as we have already enjoyed in the former, Part of your Adminiſtration, under the beſt of Kings. And as our Prayers have conſtantly attended you and your Army, ſo we now pray, that God may prolong your Excellency's Life, and bleſs you in all your private Concerns and publick Undertakings. PATRICK KIER, JOHN ALISON, JAMES CAMPBELL, WM. RICHARDSON, CHARLES GORDON, JOHN MARTIN, JOHN BAXTER, JOHN M'LEOD, JOHN RAE, CHARLES LORIMER, ARCHIBALD SIMPSON, PHILIP MORISON.

*Charles-Town, 11th January,* 1760.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer.

*Reverend Gentlemen,*

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, and wiſh my Conduct were more deſerving of the too favourable Sentiments you are pleaſed to entertain of it. I entreat the Continuance of your Prayers for the Welfare and Proſperity of the Government; and you may be aſſured of my conſtant Regard and Protection.

WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON.

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*Copy of a Letter from Admiral* SAUNDERS *to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* PITT.

*Stirling Caſtle, off Point Levi, in the River St. Lawrence, September* 5, 1759.

*SIR,*

IN my Letter of the 6th of June, I acquainted you I was then off Scatari, ſtanding for the River St. Laurence. On the 26th I had got up, with the firſt Diviſion of the Fleet and Tranſports, as far as the Middle of the Iſle of Orleans, where I immediately prepared to land the Troops, which I did the next Morning. The ſame Day the ſecond and third Diviſions came up, and the Troops from them were landed likewiſe.

I got thus far without any Loſs or Accident whatever; but, directly after landing the Troops, a very hard Gale of Wind came on, by which many Anchors and ſmall Boats were loſt, and much Damage received among the Tranſports, by their driving on board each other. The Ships that loſt moſt Anchors I ſupplied from the Men of War, as far as I was able, and, in all other reſpects, gave them the beſt Aſſiſtance in my Power.

On the 28th, at Midnight, the Enemy ſent down from Quebec ſeven Fireſhips; and though our Ships and Tranſports were ſo numerous, and neceſſarily ſpread ſo great a Part of the Channel, we towed them all clear and aground, without receiving the leaſt Damage from them. The next Night General Monckton croſſed the River, and landed with his Brigade on the South Shore, and took Poſt at Point Levi; and General Wolfe took his on the Weſternmoſt Point of the Iſle of Orleans.

On the 1ſt of July I moved up between the Points of Orleans and Levi; and, it being reſolved to land on the North Shore, below the Falls of Montmorenci, I placed, on the 8th Inſtant, his Majeſty's Sloop the Porcupine, and the Boſcawen armed Veſſel, in the Channel, between Orleans and the North Shore, to cover that Landing, which took Place at Night.

On the 17th, I ordered Captain Rous, of the Sutherland, to proceed, with the firſt fair Wind and Night Tide, above the Town of Quebec, and to take with him His Majeſty's Ships Diana and Squirrel, with two armed Sloops, and two Catts armed and loaded with Proviſions. On the 18th at Night they all got up, except the Diana, and gave General Wolfe an Opportunity of reconnoitring above the Town; thoſe Ships having carried ſome Troops with them for that Purpoſe. The Diana run aſhore upon the Rocks of Point Levi, and received ſo much Damage, that I have ſent her to Boſton with 27 Sail of American Tranſports (thoſe which received moſt Damage in the Gale of the 27th of June) where they are to be diſcharged; and the Diana, having repaired her Damages, is to proceed to England, taking with her the Maſt Ships, and what Trade may be ready to accompany her.

On the 28th, at Midnight, the Enemy ſent down a Raft of Fire Stages, of near a hundred Radeaux, which ſucceeded no better than the Fire Ships.

On the 31ſt, General Wolfe determined to land a Number of Troops above the Falls of Montmorenci, in order to attack the Enemy's Lines; to cover which, I placed the Centurion in the Channel, between the Iſle of Orleans and the Falls, and ran on Shore, at high Water, two Catts which I had armed for that Purpoſe, againſt two ſmall Batteries, and two Redoubts, where our Troops were to land. About ſix in the Evening they landed, but the General not thinking proper to perſevere in the Attack, ſoon after Part of them re-embarked, and the reſt croſſed the Falls with General Wolfe; upon which, to prevent the two Catts from falling into the Enemy's Hands (they being dry on Shore) I gave Orders to take the Men out, and ſet them on Fire, which was accordingly done.

On the 5th of Auguſt, in the Night, I ſent twenty flat-bottomed Boats up the River, to the Sutherland, to embark twelve hundred and ſixty of the Troops, with Brigadier General Murray, from a Poſt we had taken on the South Shore. I ſent Admiral Holmes up to the Sutherland, to act in Concert with him, and give him all the Aſſiſtance the Ship and Boats could afford. At the ſame Time I directed Admiral Holmes to uſe his beſt Endeavours to get at, and deſtroy the Enemy's Ships above the Town; and to that Purpoſe I ordered the Leoſtoffe, and Hunter Sloop, with two armed Sloops and two Catts, with Proviſions, to paſs Quebec, and join the Sutherland; but the Wind holding weſterly, it was the 27th of Auguſt before they got up, which was the fourth Attempt they had made to gain their Paſſage.

On the 25th, at Night, Admiral Holmes and General Murray, with Part of the Troops, returned; they had met with, and deſtroyed a Magazine of the Enemy's Cloathing, ſome Gun-powder, and other Things; and Admiral Holmes had been ten or twelve Leagues above the Town, but found it impracticable at that Time to get further up.

General Wolfe having reſolved to quit the Camp at Montmorenci, and go above the Town, in hopes of getting between the Enemy and their Proviſions (ſuppoſed to be in the Ships there) and by that Means force them to an Action, I ſent up, on the 29th, at Night, the Seahorſe, and two armed Sloops, with two Catts laden with Proviſions, to join the reſt above Quebec; and having taken off all the Artillery from the Camp at Montmorenci, on the 3d Inſtant in the Forenoon the Troops embarked from thence, and landed at Point Levi. The 4th at Night I ſent all the flat-bottomed Boats up, and this Night a Part of the Troops will march up the South Shore, above the Town, to be embarked in the Ships and Veſſels there, and To-morrow Night the reſt will follow. Admiral Holmes is alſo gone up again to aſſiſt in their future Operations, and to try, if, with the Aſſiſtance of the Troops, it is practicable to get at the Enemy's Ships.

As General Wolfe writes by this Opportunity, he will give you an Account of his Part of the Operations, and his Thoughts what further may be done for His Majeſty's Service. The Enemy appear numerous, and ſeem to be ſtrongly poſted; but let the Event be what it will, we ſhall remain here as long as the Seaſon of the Year will permit, in order to prevent their detaching Troops from hence againſt General Amherſt; and I ſhall leave Cruizers at the Mouth of the River, to cut off any Supplies that may be ſent them, with ſtrict Orders to keep that Station as long as poſſible. The Town of Quebec is not habitable, being almoſt entirely burnt and deſtroyed.

I incloſe you the preſent Diſpoſition of the Ships under my Command; twenty of the Victuallers that ſailed from England with the Echo, are arrived here, one unloaded at Louiſburgh, having received Damage in her Paſſage out, and another I have heard nothing of. No Ships of the Enemy have come this Way, that I have had any Intelligence of, ſince my Arrival in the River, except one, laden with Flour and Brandy, which was taken by Captain Drake of the Lizard.

Before Admiral Durell got into the River, three Frigates, and ſeventeen Sail, with Proviſions, Stores, and a few Recruits, got up, and are thoſe we are ſo anxious, if poſſible, to deſtroy.

Yeſterday I received a Letter from General Amherſt (to whom I have had no Opportunity of writing ſince I have been in the River) dated, Camp at Crown-Point, Auguſt the 7th, wherein he only deſires I would ſend Tranſports and a Convoy to New-York, to carry to England ſix hundred and ſeven Priſoners, taken at the Surrender of Niagara.

I ſhould have wrote to you ſooner from hence, but while my Diſpatches were preparing, General Wolfe was taken very ill; he has been better ſince, but is ſtill greatly out of Order.

I ſhall very ſoon ſend Home the great Ships, and have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral* SAUNDERS *to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* PITT. *Dated September* 20, 1759.

*SIR,*

I HAVE the greateſt Pleaſure in acquainting you that the Town and Citadel of Quebec ſurrendered on the 18th Inſtant, and I incloſe you a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation. The Army took Poſſeſſion of the Gates on the Land Side the ſame Evening, and ſent Safe Guards into the Town to preſerve Order, and to prevent any Thing being deſtroyed; and Captain Palliſer, with a Body of Seamen, landed in the Lower Town, and did the ſame. The next Day our Army marched in, and near a Thouſand French Officers, Soldiers and Seamen, were embarked on board ſome Engliſh Catts, who ſhall ſoon proceed for France, agreeable to the Capitulation.

I had the Honour to write to you the 5th Inſtant by the Rodney Cutter: The Troops, mentioned in that Letter, embarked on board the Ships and Veſſels above the Town, in the Night of the 6th Inſt. and at Four in the Morning of the 13th began to land on the North Shore, about a Mile and a Half above the Town. General Montcalm, with his whole Army, left their Camps at Beaufort, and marched to meet him. A little before Ten both Armies were formed, and the Enemy began the Attack. Our Troops received their Fire, and reſerved their own, advancing till they were ſo near as to run in upon them, and puſh them with their Bayonets; by which, in a very little Time, the French gave Way, and fled to the Town in the utmoſt Diſorder, and with great Loſs; for our Troops purſued them quite to the Walls, and killed many of them upon the Glacis, and in the Ditch; and if the Town had been further off, the whole French Army muſt have been deſtroyed. About 250 French Priſoners were taken that Day, among whom are ten Captains, and ſix Subaltern Officers, all of whom will go in the great Ships to England.

I am ſorry to acquaint you, that General Wolfe was killed in the Action; and General Monckton ſhot thro' the Body; but he is now ſuppoſed to be out of Danger. General Montcalm, and the three next French Officers in Command, were killed; but I muſt refer you to Gen. Townſhend (who writes by this Opportunity) for the Particulars of this Action, the State of the Garriſon, and the Meaſures he is taking for keeping Poſſeſſion of it. I am now beginning to ſend on Shore the Stores they will want, and Proviſions for Five Thouſand Men; of which I can furniſh them with a ſufficient Quantity.

The Night of their landing, Admiral Holmes, with the Ships and Troops, was about 3 Leagues above the intended landing Place: General Wolfe, with about Half his Troops, ſet off in Boats, and dropped down with the Tide, and were, by that Means, leſs liable to be diſcovered by the French Centinels, poſted all along the Coaſt. The Ships followed them about three Quarters of an Hour afterwards, and got to the landing Place juſt in the Time that had been concerted to cover their Landing; and conſidering the Darkneſs of the Night, and the Rapidity of the Current, this was a very critical Operation, and very properly and ſucceſsfully conducted. When General Wolfe, and the Troops with him, had landed, the Difficulty of gaining the Top of the Hill is ſcarce credible; it is very ſteep in its Aſcent, and high, and had no Path where two could go a-breaſt; but they were obliged to pull themſelves up by the Stumps and Boughs of Trees, that covered the Declivity.

Immediately after our Victory over their Troops, I ſent up all the Boats in the Fleet with Artillery and Ammunition; and on the 17th went up with the Men of War, in a Diſpoſition to attack the Lower Town, as ſoon as Gen. Townſhend ſhould be ready to attack the Upper; but in the Evening they ſent out to the Camp, and offered Terms of Capitulation.

I have the farther Pleaſure of acquainting you, that during this tedious Campaign there has continued a perfect good Underſtanding between the Army and Navy. I have received great Aſſiſtance from Admirals Durell and Holmes, and from all the Captains; indeed every Body has exerted themſelves in the Execution of their Duty; even the Tranſports have willingly aſſiſted me with Boats and People on the landing the Troops, and many other Services. I have the Honour to be, &c.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

LONDON, October 20.

Laſt Week the Honourable Colonel Barrington, who commanded at Guadaloupe, being out on a ſhooting Party, a Gun, belonging to one of the Gentlemen in Company, accidentally went off, and ſhot him in the Face, by which he had one of his Eyes ſhot out, and otherwiſe dangerouſly wounded.

They write from Paris, that Satires of every Kind, Libels and Lampoons, are as common as ever; and that while at Court the Invaſion is mentioned as a Thing certain, deſigned upon a Plan that can hardly fail; Papers are dropped in the Streets, in which it is ſtiled, Another Journey to Lyons, The New Royal Farce, and The Pantomime of Goody Belleiſle. The ſix Edicts regarding the Finances, have been publiſhed ſince they were regiſtered in the King's Bed of Juſtice, and have been received with the utmoſt Aſtoniſhment and Execration.

*Edinburgh, October* 29. By the Admiral Watſon Indiaman, Captain Cook, arrived at Portſmouth, from Bombay, laſt from St. Helena, in two Months, we learn, that the Prince George, Bombay-Caſtle, True-Briton, and Worceſter, homeward bound, were ſafely arrived at that Iſland. She likewiſe brings Account, that Admiral Pocock had converted the following China Ships, having miſſed their Paſſage, into Men of War, mounting each 40 Guns, viz. Rodney, M'Namara; Britannia, Blewert; Winchelſea, Howe; Shaftſbury, Inglis; Tilbury, Manwarring; and the Prince of Wales, Roberts. This Addition to our Fleet has rendered us vaſtly ſuperior to the French, who dare not now keep the Sea. Great Preparations were making to lay Siege to Pondicherry; for which Purpoſe Colonels Laurence, Draper and Monſon had aſſembled 4000 Europeans, and 10,000 Seapoys, well armed and equipped, with a fine Train of Artillery, and great Plenty of Proviſions. Admirals Pocock, Stevens and Corniſh have likewiſe been at great Pains in refitting the Squadron, and great Numbers of Seamen, belonging to the Country Ships, have voluntarily entered on board our Fleet. Every Thing is carried on with the greateſt Spirit, every Body almoſt contributing to the Expediting of the Armament. The Succeſs of this Expedition is not in the leaſt doubted, grounded upon the good Opinion they have of the Abilities of our Commanders, and the Jealouſies and Diſcontent amongſt thoſe of the Enemy.

*Glaſgow, October* 29. On Monday laſt, on the Publication of the News of the Surrender of Quebec, the Capital

of French America, the Muſick Bells were ſet a ringing, and large Bonfires made at all the public Places of the City. In the Afternoon the Magiſtrates and principal Inhabitants met at the Town Hall, to expreſs their Joy on this happy Event, when, after the Healths of his Majeſty and Royal Family, honourable Mention was made of thoſe who planned, and thoſe who executed this glorious Conqueſt. Some Gentlemen contributed largely for Liquor for the Uſe of the Populace round the Bonfires. At Night Fire-Works were exhibited in the Green by the River Side, and Perſons of all Ranks ſhewed an uncommon Satisfaction on this valuable Acquiſition.

*WILLIAMSBURG, January 25.*

This Morning the -------, Capt. Hubbard, chartered by Meſſ. Flowerdew and Norton, and Mr. Waterman, arrived in York River, in 7 Weeks from the Downs. No publick Papers are as yet come to Hand, but from Captain Hubbard we hear, that Admiral Hawke, who has been ſo long waiting off Breſt for the French Fleet, commanded by Admiral Conflans, has at length brought the Enemy to an Engagement, and taken the Admiral's, together with 5 other Capital Ships, with the Loſs of two of his own Fleet of 74 Guns, which ran aſhore in Purſuit of the French. The French Fleet conſiſted of 20 Sail of the Line.

Captain Hubbard acquaints us that the Virginia Fleet, under Convoy of the Lynn, was arrived in the Downs: He ſaw about 25 Sail of them, and did not hear that they had received any Damage, which was apprehended.

On the 26th of laſt Month, in Latitude 23 N. Longitude 51 W. Capt. Peter Woodall, in the Ship Fame of Briſtol, ſpoke with the Snow Benjamin, Capt. Alexander, bound from Philadelphia to Louiſbourg with Proviſions, having been obliged, through Streſs of Weather, to bear away for Antigua.

*ANNAPOLIS, January 10.*

On Monday Evening laſt, and Yeſterday Evening, a COMET was obſerved about 30 or 35 Degrees above the Horizon, not far from the Track of the Sun. Monday Evening it was firſt ſeen (here) a conſiderable Diſtance to the Eaſtward of *Sirius*. Tueſday Evening being cloudy, it could not be ſeen; but laſt Night it was again ſeen at a much greater Diſtance to the Weſtward of the ſame Star. Its Courſe ſeems about W. by N. and its Motion very ſwift.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

*Extract of a Letter from Cheſter-Town, in Maryland, February 10. 1760.*

"I congratulate you on Admiral Hawke's demoliſhing the Breſt Fleet, which, it is probable, you will not have heard before this reaches you. We have it by a Ship, in a very ſhort Paſſage to Virginia, in which came Paſſenger one Capt. Hoſkins, to Talbot County. He left Plymouth the 10th of December, and brought with him the Exeter Gazette, wherein is an Extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary, containing a Letter from Admiral Hawke, requeſting Mr. Cleveland to inform their Lordſhips of the Admiralty, among many Particulars, of his having engaged Monſieur Conflans off Belleiſle, in the Bay of Biſcay: That he had taken the Formidable and Theſis; ſunk the Superbe and Heros; and run the Soleil Royale aſhore, and burnt her: That it was almoſt Night when the Engagement began, and the Weather ſo very bad, that we loſt two of our 74 Gun Ships, which were forced aſhore, endeavouring to get within the Enemy: That 8 more of the Enemy's Ships of the Line got, by the Force of the Waves, and by throwing their Guns, &c. overboard, over a Bar, of not much above ten Feet Water, when calm, and into a little River called Vallance; and the Admiral, when he wrote, was concerting Meaſures to burn them all, and in Hopes of effecting it. He ſays he did what could be done in a ſhort Winter's Day, and exceſſive bad Weather: That our Loſs from the Enemy was very inconſiderable: That a good many of our Ships, as well as thoſe of the Enemy, could not get up to engage, and were miſſing, ſuppoſed to have got out to Sea: That many Guns were fired in the Night, as Signals of Diſtreſs, after the Engagement, but whether Friends or Foes, was not known: And that if he had had but two Hours more Daylight, he would have deſtroyed the whole French Fleet. His Letter is dated off Paris Point, November 24.

"Thus I have given you all the Particulars I had from Hawke's Letter; but I cannot omit giving you a Circumſtance added by Captain Hoſkins, which was brought by the Veſſel that came Expreſs; and that is, That one of our 50 Gun Ships had got cloſe along Side of an 80 Gun Frenchman, and they were hard at it; the brave Little Fellow in great Diſtreſs, but determined to die, rather than ſtrike; when, in the Midſt of it, one of our 80 Gun Ships, ſeeing his Diſtreſs, run down on the other Side of the French Ship, and poured in his whole lower Tier of 42 Pounders, which made ſuch a Breach in her Side, that ſhe ſunk right down in a few Minutes, with 800 Souls on board, and not one ſaved. The Engliſh Captain, much overjoyed at his Relief, cried out to the Captain of the 80 Gun Ship, I thank your Lordſhip for coming ſo timely to ſave me; adding, if he had not come, he ſhould have gone to the Bottom in ten Minutes, with Colours flying, and Sails ſtanding. It is ſaid, the other French Ship that was ſunk, had alſo 800 Men on board, and but 16 of them were ſaved; and they not taken up till next Day, being all Night floating in the Ocean, on ſome Things they got hold of as the Veſſel went down."

On Monday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Hawke, John Whitmarſh, from Boſton.
Sloop Meas, John Alliſon, from Antigua.
Schooner Diſpatch, Richard Frail, from N. Carolina.
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, from Jamaica.
Snow Two Brothers, James Neal, from London.
Snow Mercury, Stephen Parkinſon, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Rachel, Thomas Grant, for Liverpool.
----- King George, James Mackey, for Londonderry.
----- Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, for Jamaica.
Snow America, James Lowther, for London.
----- Frances and Sarah, James Reed, for Barbados.
Brig Sally, William Budden, for Jamaica.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, for S. Carolina.
----------Hawke, John Whitmarſh, for Boſton.
Sloop Two Friends, James Roſs, for Jamaica.
----- Greenwich, Robert Patterſon, for Guadaloupe.
----- Sarah and Frances, John Prudden, for Do.
----- Argus, John Burt, for St. Chriſtophers.
----- Sarah and Frances, Robert Harvey, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Schooner Heſter, Thomas Burt, to Antigua.
Sloop Hopeful, William Farr, to New-Providence.
----- William and George, T. Eggar to Belfaſt and Lairn.
Schooner Lark, Jacob Taylor, to Louiſbourg.
Ship Suſannah, Gilbert Baine, to Newry.
Schooner Polly, Samuel Horton, to Salem.
Brig Lydia, Samuel Carpenter, to St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Harvey, Andrew Aſhmore, to Newry.
----- Bootle, John Dowſon, to Hollyhead.
Brig John and William, Thomas Moore, to Newhaven.
Ship Willey, John M'Connell, to Londonderry.
----- Quebec, John Lindſey, to Dublin.
Sloop Adventure, Moſes Chadwell, to Boſton.
Schooner Hawke, John Whitmarſh, to Ditto.
---------- Union, James Brett, to Ditto.
Snow Wezel, James Lone, to Barbados.
Sloop Greenwich, Robert Patterſon, to Ditto.
Ship Nancy, Walter M'Auley, to Jamaica.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, to S. Carolina.
Sloop King of Pruſſia, Henry Brown, to Jamaica.
Brig Robert and Mary, R. Stratford, to St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Prince George, Moſes Rankin, to Briſtol.
Sloop Molly, James Roſs, to Jamaica.
Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, to Do.
Snow America, James Lowther, to London.
Brig Melvill, Zachariah Burchmore, to Montſerrat.
Sloop Iriſh Gimblet, Thomas Leath, to Ditto.
Schooner Adventure, Ebenezer Jackſon, to Piſcataqua.
Sloop Monckton, Arthur Burrows, to New-Providence.
Brig Princeſs Amelia, Michael Tivitoe, to Antigua.
----- Hanover Packet, Magnus Miller, to Jamaica.

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Now in the Preſs, and in a few Days will be publiſhed and ſold by W. DUNLAP,

A PERSUASIVE to the *Right Uſe* of the PASSIONS in RELIGION; or, the Nature of *Religious Zeal* EXPLAINED, its *Excellency* and *Importance* OPENED and URGED, in a SERMON, on Revelations iii. 19. preached at Philadelphia, January 27, 1760. By GILBERT TENNENT, Miniſter of the Goſpel of CHRIST.

Iſaiah lxii. 1. *For Zion's Sake I will not hold my Peace, and for Jeruſalem's Sake I will not reſt, until the Righteouſneſs thereof go forth as Brightneſs, and the Salvation thereof as a Lamp that burneth.*

*** Left with ſaid Dunlap, ſome Weeks ago, a black Hair Trunk, which the Owner is deſired to take away.

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Juſt publiſhed in London, in a neat Volume Octavo, and to be ſold by W. DUNLAP,

DISCOURSES on ſeveral public Occaſions, during the War in America, preached chiefly with a View to the explaining the Importance of the Proteſtant Cauſe in the Britiſh Colonies; and the Advancement of Religion, Patriotiſm, and military Virtue. By W. SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

"The Deſign of theſe Diſcourſes (ſay the Authors of the "Monthly Review) is, to ſhew the Value of the Bleſſings ariſ-"ing from the Enjoyment of the Proteſtant Religion and Civil "Liberty, and to inſpire a becoming Zeal for their Defence:---- "They are written with an excellent Spirit, and in a ſprightly "animated Manner; the Language is clear and forcible; the "Sentiments generally juſt, and often ſtriking."

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*Juſt imported from London, in the Captains Friend, Nicholſon and Marſden, and to be ſold by*

JOHN LEACOCK,

*Goldſmith in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following Sterling Plate, Jewels, &c. all of the neweſt Faſhion, viz.*

CHASED Silver Coffee Pots, chaſed Waiters, chaſed Tea-pots, chaſed Slop-bowls, chaſed and plain Milk-pots, chaſed and plain Salts, with Glaſſes and Shovels, ſpare Glaſſes and Shovels, fine chaſed Corals, with eight and ſix Bells, chaſed Patch-boxes, with Glaſſes the Inſide, chaſed and plain Egg-graters, chaſed Tweeſer Caſes, ſhagreen Ditto, Caſes with two Dozen Knives and Forks in each, Silver handled, cut Glaſs Caſtors, with Wood Frames and Silver Tops, chaſed Snuff-boxes, gilt the Inſide, neat Punch Strainers, with two Handles, plain Silver Sauce-boats, Temple Spectacles ſet in Silver, of different Sorts, neat Diamond, Garnet, and other Stone Rings, ſet in Gold, Stone Lockets ſet in Gold, Stone Buttons ſet in Gold, Ditto in Silver, beſt Sort, Cornelian Seals in Silver, Compaſs Ditto, Mens and Womens Stone Shoe Buckles in Silver, Silver Steel Top Thimbles, Gold Cyphers, Fine Chryſtal Stone Jacket Buttons with nine Stones in each, Ditto ſingle, beſt Sort, variety of Garnet and Chryſtal Earrings ſet in Gold, three Drops and ſingle Ditto, Ditto Ear-bobs, with one Stone, plain Gold Ear-wires, with Joints, Scotch Pebble Buttons ſet in Silver, Diamond Sparks, Topaz's, a Variety of other Stones, Garnet and Chryſtal Shirt-buckles ſet in Gold and Silver, neat ſquare Girdle and Breaſt buckles ſet in Silver, Shagreen Caſes for Teaſpoons and Tongs, Ditto for Watches and Earrings, Turkey Oil ſtones, fine Steel cutting Nippers, flat and round Pliers, Shoe Chapes and Tongues, ſmall Bruſhes, Braſs dapping Stamps, Pinchbeck and Amber Heads for Canes, Ruby and Whiteſoil, Touch ſtones, Borax, blue Melting-pots and Crucibles, Silk Purſes, Scratch Bruſhes, Files of moſt Sorts, Caſes of Lancets, Reading Glaſſes, Blow-pipes, Crocus Martis, Rotten Stone, Pumice Stone, Penny Weights and Grains, Drawing-plates, &c. With a Variety of the neateſt Silver Shoe-buckles.

Where alſo may be had, as uſual, all Kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewelling Work, of all Faſhions, at the loweſt Rates. ☞3 M.

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Imported in the Two Brothers, Capt. Marſden, and the laſt Veſſels from London, by

RICHARD and PETER FOOTMAN,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry-houſe,

BLue, green, red, cloth colours and ſcarlet ſuperfine, middling and coarſe broadcloths, blue and red ſtrouds, halfthicks, foreſt cloths, plains, knapped ditto, German ſerges, druggets, blue long ells, embоſſed ſerges, white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, ſtriped cotton ditto, rugs and blankets, ſwanſkin bays, blue, red and green knapped duffils, carpets, Weſh cottons, hair ſhags, plain and ſtriped camblets, ſhaloons, dorſettees, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, tammies, durants, ſtarrets, lovers knots, montees, ſilk camblets, mourning crapes, hat band ditto, black bombazeens, a great variety of Engliſh and India ſilks, ſuch as figured luteſtrings, mantuas, ſerge duſoys, ducapes, tabbies, ſattins, black paduaſoys, black, blue and coloured taffeties ſilk damaks, womens velvet, coloured velvet in remnants, plain and figured gauze, Barcelona, culgee, neglegee and gauze handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, ſilk ferrets, plain and figured ribbons, ribbed and plain ſilk hoſe, bone lace and gimp, mock ermin, worſted and ſilk mitts, Bath lamb gloves and mittens, linen check handkerchiefs, kenting bordered ditto, cotton and ſilk laces, Holland tapes, bobbins and nonſopreties, Leghorn and chip hats, ſilk venetians and bredaus, ſhoe quality binding, broad London ditto, gartering, ſtock tape, Scotch and coloured threads, childrens ſpotted hoſe, mens and womens worſted ditto, milled caps, ſtriped worſted and ſcarlet ditto, worſted breeches and jacket patterns, Iriſh and Scotch linen, Ruſſia ſheeting, white and brown hempen rolls, calicoes, chints, printed linens, Mancheſter checks thickſets, coloured ſuſtians, figured dimities, Flanders bed ticks, beſt London pewter, beſt metal water plates, frying pans, beſt London ſteel, flemiſh kettles, braſs candleſticks, drab and ſcarlet womens ſhort cloaks, proſpects of his majeſty's dock yards, an aſſortment of cutlary, and a great variety of minionet, Flanders and Bruſſels lace, &c. &c. Tbo. 2 mo.

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Juſt imported in the Snow Two Brothers, from London, and to be ſold by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut ſtreet,

A QUANTITY of choice bohea tea, by the cheſt or dozen, alſo a parcel of Cheſhire cheeſe, Britiſh oil, Godfrey's cordial, Boſtick's, Daffy's, Squire's and Francis's elixirs, Locker's, Anderſon's and family pills, James's and Schwanberg's fever powders, royal medicinal ſnuff, Greenough's tincture for tooth-ach and ſcurvey in the gums, Turlington's and Fryer's balſams, Eaton's ſtyptic, bitters, Hungary, lavender and carminative waters, camphire, ſaffron, antimony, ſallop, aloes, ſago, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, white and red leads, verdigreaſe, litherage, magnes, &c. with a large variety of drugs, chimical and galenical preparations, oils and colours for painting, bruſhes, tools, &c. too tedicus to mention; where maſters of veſſels, not carrying a doctor, or private families in the country, may be ſupplied with boxes or cheſts of medicines, with proper directions, at the loweſt rates.

N. B. A variety of neat chimney tiles. Tbc.

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*Juſt imported from London, in the Snow Two Brothers, and to be ſold at the moſt reaſonable Prices, by*

LUKE SCANLAN,

*At the Sign of the Blue Ointment Pot, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley,*

A *Large Aſſortment of Drugs, chimical and galenical Medicines, alſo Daffy's and Squire's grand Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Britiſh Oil, Balſam of Health, Spirit of Scurvy Graſs Turlington's Balſam of Life, Stoughton's Bitters, Bateman's pectoral Drops, King's Honey water, Eau de Luce, beſt China Muſk, Volatile Salt of Vipers, Lancets, the beſt Make, in Caſes Ivory Syringes, with Pipes, Nipple Glaſſes, Ivory Pipes ſorted, ſmall Braſs Scales and Weights, Oil Cloth, beſt Hoſpital Tow, Vials ſorted, wide mouthed Ditto, Gally Pots, Pill Boxes, Corks, &c. Likewiſe Maſters of Veſſels, and Families living diſtant from Doctors, may be ſupplied with Boxes of Medicines with proper Directions.*

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*Egmont Townſhip, Cheſter County, Feb. 8. 1760.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Servant Woman, who goes by the Name of Barbary Charlton, ſhe is ſhort and well ſet, and has a round Viſage: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Linen Gown, old black Bonnet, old black Cloak, Tow Apron, half worn blue Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

MORRIS MATTSON.

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Juſt imported in the Two Brothers, Captain Marſden, and other Veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

SAMUEL NEAVE,

In Front-ſtreet,

A VERY large aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloth, drab cloth, bearſkin and 6-4. naps, rattinets and fine ſhaloons, blue, green and ſcarlet hair ſhag, double and ſingle alopeen, bluſh and pink half yard perſians, cotton romals and linen handkerchiefs, ſilk and ferrit laces, ribbons and ferrit, gartering and ſadlers orris, bed lace, worſted bindings, bobbins and tapes, needles and pins, ſewing ſilk, coloured and long No. thread, linen, Holland and cotton checks, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linen, cambricks and lawns in patches and pieces, ozenbrigs and ticklingburgs, ell wide Ruſſia ſheeting, ſail duck, thickſets and dyed jeans, a large variety of walnut frame looking glaſſes, warming pans, dreſſed babies, ſheep ſhears, kooks and eyes, braſs and iron Jews harps, tortoiſe ſhell lancets, razors, awl blades, pegging ditto, ſhoe racks, ſhoe hammers, ſteel, tinned and braſs jointed ſpurs, table knives and forks, ſpring knives, ſhoe knives and pen knives, ſciſſors and ſhears, ink powder and writing paper, ſealing wax, ſnuff boxes, ſteel temple, leather, horn and ſilver ſpectacles and caſes, variety of white metal, ſteel and braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, ſleeve buttons, braſs and leather ink pots, compaſs dials, braſs, ſteel and iron candleſticks, pewter and hard metal table and tea ſpoons, frying pans, gun flints, ſplinter and black pad locks, gun locks, London ſteel A C No. 3, rod and 12d nails, 3d lathing ditto, clout and hob nails, brads, ſundry ſorts of locks and hinges, carpenters hammers, White's beſt hand ſaws and pannel ſaws, and other hand ſaws, croſs cut ſaws, mill ſaws, adzes and hatchets, augers, chiſſels, plain irons, gimblets, carpenters compaſſes and rules, aſh pullies and pins, thumb latches, egg nobbed bow ſpring latches, ſcythes, weeding hoes, ſteel coffee mills, ſundry ſorts of files and raſps, ſhoe nippers and pinchers, mens and womens thimbles, horn, ivory and dandriff combs, mohair and horſe hair buttons, and mohair and ſilk twiſt, plate pattern coat and breaſt buttons, caſtor and felt hats, ſadlery, cutlary, harberdaſhery and ironmongery ware, &c. &c. &c. Alſo Madeira and Teneriffe wine, by the pipe, hogſhead, or quarter caſk; Jamaica ſpirit, melaſſes, ſugar, coffee, allſpice and ginger.

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JOHN DRINKER, HATTER,

*HATH removed from his late Dwelling, in Second ſtreet, near the Market, into Arch ſtreet, on the South Side, a little below the Corner of Second ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Daniel Benezet's Store: Such Perſons as have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, or any who ſhall hereafter incline ſo to do, may be aſſured that Endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give Satisfaction.*

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To be LETT,

A LOT of Ground, lying in Dunmore Townſhip, Lancaſter County, containing 25 Acres, with a good Dwelling-houſe, and Office-houſes, lying on the Great Road leading from Nelſon's Ferry to Chriſteen, and the Great Road from Maryland, and divers other Places, to Lancaſter, goes by ſaid Houſe: And as it is now under Licence, it is thought to be one of the beſt Places for that Occupation, and Store-keeping, that can be had in that Part of the Country. Any Perſon inclining to view the ſaid Lot, by applying to the Subſcriber, living near the Premiſes, may know the Terms. WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. The Houſe is clear, and ready to be entered on.

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*To be SOLD,*

BY Zacharias Nieman, on Society Hill, a parcel of Iron Pots, Skillets, Wagon Boxes. Vidonia Wine in Quarter Caſks, French Indigo, and ſundry other Things. Alſo a Houſe to be lett, next Door to where he now lives.

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Newly imported, in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

ROBINSON and HARDING,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A Neat aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; which (as their Partnerſhip will terminate next March) they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

All thoſe indebted to them above ſix Months, are once more deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt them, to bring in their Accounts. Tbc.

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*To be SOLD,*

A Plantation, near Frankfort, containing 68 Acres, about 15 or 18 Acres whereof lately cleared and fenced, the Remainder very well wooded, a new wooden Dwelling-houſe thereon, with 2 Rooms below, and three above, two Fire Places, a Water Well and Oven.

Alſo about 5 Acres of Land, in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, with two Tenements thereon. For Terms enquire in Third-ſtreet, of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE. Tbc.

STrayed or ſtolen, on the 30th of May laſt, from Samuel Head's paſture, near Philadelphia, A bay mare, 4 years old, neither branded nor ear mark'd when ſhe went away, ſhod before, her tail cut off ſquare at the bottom, ſome ſmall ſaddle ſpots on her back, 14 hands high, or thereabout. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſaid Samuel Head, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL HEAD.

Likewiſe ſtrayed away from John Ball's ſtable, ſome time in October, A ſorrel mare, 13 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder J MB in one, ſhe is a natural pacer, but will trot at times. Alſo a dun colt, 3 years old, paces and trots, and has a brown liſt along his back, a ſwitch tail, and branded on the near ſhoulder as above. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and colt, and brings them to Samuel Head, in Philadelphia, or to John Ball, living at Mr. M'Call's iron works, in Manatawny, Philadelphia county, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BALL.

## To be SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, ſituated in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 336 acres of good land, 200 of which cleared; 50 acres of good meadow, and more may be made. There is on the ſaid plantation a good large ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with cellars under the ſame, with a convenient kitchen, and good draw-well in the ſame, and a very good ſpring-houſe, that never fails of water; good large ſtone barns, and ſtables convenient for horſes and cattle; with good orchards, both old and young; the ſaid land is very good for winter corn or graſs; the ſaid place in good repair, and conveniently ſituated within 12 Miles of Philadelphia, and joining ſeveral merchant mills, and very ſuitable for a large dairy, being well watered with Wiſſahickon creek. The purchaſer may have a piece of cedar ſwamp, or a number of cedar rails for fencing, if required. For terms of ſale, enquire of Nathan Sheppard, living on the ſaid premiſes. ‡

ALL Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Mr. Alexander M'Cullough, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. Benjamin Hooton, Hatter, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

## *To be LETT, on Ground-Rent, for ever,*

SEveral Lots in this City, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and extending from the Houſe late of Samuel Pennock, deceaſed, towards Race-ſtreet. For Terms apply to * FRANCIS RAWLE.

CAme to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Cheſter, about the latter End of October laſt, two Heifers, one red, with a white Face, the other black, with a remarkable Bunch on its Back. The Owner or Owners are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold ¶ DAVID COWPLAND.

## *To be SOLD,*

A Plantation, ſituate on Newtown Creek, ſeven Miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 400 Acres, with three Dwelling-houſes thereon, two good Orchards, 40 Acres of Meadow made, 300 Acres of Timber and Woodland, a Quantity of White Oak for ſhip-building, and a good Landing. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES GRAISBERY, living on the Premiſes. ¶

NOtice is hereby given, that a convict ſervant man, named Richard Hardy, belonging to Thomas M'Cooll, of Baltimore county, Maryland, about 4 miles from the Head of Buſh River, ran away from his ſaid maſter, but was taken up in Philadelphia. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, is lame in the ſmall of his left leg, which cauſes him to limp as he walks, and is much pitted with the ſmall pox, has a ſour look, and wears two jackets, the upper one blue, and the other brown, and buckſkin breeches; and was born in England. And as there is reaſon to believe he will run away again the firſt opportunity, this ſerves to forbid all maſters of veſſels from carrying him off at their Peril. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant out of the province of Maryland, and brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges; or if found a mile from home, without a paſs from his maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by

THOMAS M'COOLL.

## To be SOLD,

A YOUNG healthy Negroe Fellow, Country born, about 20 Years old, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, was brought up to Country Work. Enquire at the New-Printing Office. ⊕

DEſerted from a Recruiting Party of the 44th Regiment, on the 9th of January, Samuel Givins, aged about 19 Years, of a fair Complexion, with light coloured Hair, about five Feet and an Inch high, a little freckled in the Face, ſuppoſed to be taken away from Lancaſter, by his Brother, John Givins, born in Cecil County, within four Miles of Charleſtown. Alſo deſerted on the 9th of February, from Philadelphia, Alexander Gunnin, about five Feet ſeven Inches high, fair Complexion, light Hair, grey Eyes, a little in knee'd, aged 20 Years, was born in the Pariſh of Donegall, in the County of Antrim. They both had been in the Province Service laſt Campaign. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerters ſo as the proper Corps may get them, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by Lieut. ROBERT KELLET, of ſaid Regiment, Mr. Saunderſon, in Lancaſter, or Mr. Nicholſon, at the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia. ⊕

*Union Iron Works, February 2, 1760.*

*DEſerted from Lieutenant John Hill, of His Majeſty's First, or Royal Regiment, recruiting near the Union Iron Works, Weſt New-Jerſey, Elijah Neilſon, about 30 Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, light coloured Hair, fair Complexion, and crooked Noſe; ſaid he had inliſted for, and ſerved a Year in the Rangers, and had come down from Albany with Lieutenant Holmes of the ſaid Corps. He went off in a wide blue Coat, Buckſkin Breeches, a new Felt Hat, and a Pair of old Shoes, with Silver, or white Metal Buckles. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the above Deſerter, by applying to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, at Brunſwick, or to Lieutenant Hill, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament.*

*N. B. If the above Neilſon will voluntarily return to the Party from whom he deſerted, or will, without Loſs of Time, join the Regiment at Brunſwick, he may depend upon Interceſſion being made for his Pardon.* ¶ JOHN HILL.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Jonathan Edwards, late of Blockley, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by LYDIA EDWARDS, or JESSE GEORGE, Adminiſtrators. ⊕

Middletown, Cheſter County, Feb. 13, 1760.

WHereas Mary, the Wife of Edmond Pickett, of Middletown, Cheſter County, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and run him conſiderably in Debt; this ſerves therefore to forewarn all People from truſting her on his Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

EDMOND PICKETT.

## To be Lett, on Ground-rent for ever,

*A LOT of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, containing in breadth 45 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth 74 feet ſome inches. Any perſon inclining to take the ſame, may apply to* John Creſſon, Joſhua Emlen, *and* Iſaac Lobdell. ¶ 5 s. *Theſe.*

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about 3 o'Clock, on the 16th Day of February next, at the Sign of the Saſſafras Tree, in Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, A Brick Meſſuage, Slaughter-houſe, Stables, &c. and Lot of Ground, on the Eaſt Side of Third-ſtreet, in this City, between Saſſafras and Vine ſtreets, bounded Eaſt by the Ends of Second-ſtreet Lots, South by Chriſtian Aug. Ramer's Ground, Weſt by the ſaid Third-ſtreet, and North by containing in Breadth on ſaid Street 51 Feet, and in Length 195 Feet, ſubject to the yearly Rent of Twelve Pounds Fifteen Shillings to the Eſtate of John Shallcroſs; late the Eſtate of George Adam Grab; taken in Execution by *Samuel Morris*, Sheriff.

## WANTED,

*A CONVENIENT Houſe in Town, for a Gentleman's Family; likewiſe a Houſe in the Country, with ſome Paſture Land adjoining it, ſituate nigh Philadelphia, or not exceeding ten Miles Diſtance. Whoever has ſuch to rent or ſell, may have an Anſwer, by enquiring at the New-Printing-Office, or directing a Letter there, with a Deſcription of the Place, and loweſt Terms on which it can be had.*

Tinecum Townſhip, Bucks County, Jan. 9, 1760.

THIS is to give Notice that the following Goods are in the Cuſtody of the Subſcriber, viz. Ten Shirts, four of which ruffled, one new Silk Handkerchief, a Woman's ſhort Cloak, 5 Womens Caps, 2 Raſors, 1 Looking glaſs a Child's Tunick, Petticoat and Apron, 2 Linen Jackets, one has Metal Buttons, 2 Pair of Linen Drawers, one Pair of Check Trowſers, 1 ſtrait bodied Rapping-gown, 1 Pair of Leather Breeches, and 1 old Coat, 1 Waiſtcoat, 2 Smocks, 2 Handkerchiefs, 1 of which is Cambrick, 4 Yards of red Shaloon, 1 Cravat 1 new Teſtament, 2 Tin Porringers, 1 Tin Lamp, 1 Tin Coffee Pot, 1 ewter Plate, 1 Diſh, 1 Knife, 1 Pair of Shoes, 1 old Wallet, 1 Pair of Braſs Buckles, and 1 Pocket Book. The aforeſaid Goods were found in the Cuſtody of Samuel Jackſon, who was committed to Bucks County Jail laſt September, which are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen: Any Perſons that have loſt ſuch Goods, are deſired to come and prove their Rights, pay the Charges, and take them away. ‡

JOHN WILSON.

*CAme to the Plantation of Peter Tyſon, in Abington, Philadelphia County, on the 8th of this inſt. January A Cheſtnut ſorrel Horſe, with a Blaze in his Face, between 13 and 14 Hands high. The Owner deſcribing his other Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.* PETER TYSON. ‖

## *To be SOLD,*

A SMALL Plantation, containing 17 Acres of Land the one Half Meadow, and the other Half Orchard and Gardening, only one Acre of Wood Land, about two Miles from this City, and one Mile this Side the Lower Ferry; it has been lett conſtant for ſome Years at 27 Pounds a Year. Four Cows will be ſold with ſaid Place.---Alſo 108 Acres of Wood Land, with the Allowance of 6 Acres per Hundred, ſituated at the Head of Chickeſalunga Creek, in Lebanon Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, which more clearly will appear by ſeeing the Patent, which is in my Hands. ‡ 8 W. MARK KUHL, ſenior.

To be SOLD by

## *JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hatter,*

The following Lots and Tenements on Society Hill, viz.

ONE where Francis Shores lives, at the Sign of the Ship King of Pruſſia, being 15 Feet front, and 66 deep with a good Billiard Table. Alſo two other Lots and Tenements, on the South ſide of the above mentioned Houſe, being 14 Feet front, and 66 deep. Alſo a Groundrent of Six Pounds per Year. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or Part, by applying to ſaid Donaldſon, may know the Terms.

*TO be ſold by John Goll, in Arch ſtreet, oppoſite the Door of the Friends Burial ground, Four very large Cedar Tubs, with Iron Hoops; an Iron Furnace, and a large Copper Kettle.*

STRAYED away from New-Caſtle, on the 14th of this inſtant January, a black Horſe, about 13 or 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, and one of his Hind-feet white, a natural Pacer, and about 6 Years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Matthias Leamy's, in Whiteland, or ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me ⊕ MATTHIAS LEAMY.

*Burlington, January 21, 1760.*

ANDREW KONKEL hereby gives Notice, That he, and his Brother, Peter Konkel, arrived in Philadelphia from Holland Servants, between five and ſix Years ago; ſince which all he has been able to learn of him is, that he was ſold to one Iſaac Garrett, a few Miles over Schuylkill: Theſe are therefore to requeſt him, the ſaid Iſaac Garrett, or any other Perſon, knowing Peter Konkel, to be ſo kind as to let the Advertiſer know where he may be found; or if they would leave Word at Samuel Shoemaker's Store, in Philadelphia, it would do as well; which would greatly oblige their humble Servant,

ANDREW KONKEL.

N. B. The Advertiſer lives with Samuel Smith, in Burlington, Weſt New-Jerſey.

NOtice is hereby given, that Monday, the 11th Day of February next, is appointed to pay off the Company of Captain Alexander Anderſon of the New Jerſey Forces, at the Houſe of Nathaniel Parker in Trenton; therefore all concerned, are deſired to attend. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, *Captain in the Jerſey Regiment.* ⊕

## To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negro Man, *by Trade a Cooper, and has been to ſea three or four Voyages; would ſuit a Merchant for a Cooper of a Veſſel, or a Sailor; has had the Small pox and Meaſles, and is about 26 Years of Age. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.* The.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, of Goſhen Townſhip, Cheſter County, and Province of Penſylvania, a Servant Lad, named John Size, about 17 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, is full eyed, has heavy Brows, freſh coloured, has brown Hair, and by Trade a Weaver. He inliſted with Captain Grubb, in the Blues, laſt May, and being lately diſcharged at Lancaſter, it is ſuppoſed he is gone over Saſquehannah, in Company with one James Willis. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in Cheſter Goal, or delivers him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ‡ BARTHOLOMEW TIMS.

## To be SOLD,

A Likely Iriſh Servant Girl, who has above five Years and an Half to ſerve; is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, and has had the Small-Pox. Enquire at the New Printing-Office. ⊕

*Bucks County, January 20, 1760.*

BROKE out of Newtown Goal, laſt Night, the following Perſons, viz. One James Warre, an Iriſhman, by Trade a Currier, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high: Had on a yellow Waiſtcoat, Snuff coloured Broadcloth Coat, a blue Jacket, new green Plush Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and old Beaver Hat: He is about 28 Years of Age. The other named Robert Dunlap, an Iriſhman, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a freſh Complexion, full faced, and has black Hair: Had on a blue Coat, with Metal Buttons, a white Flannel Jacket, blue Cloth Breeches, old Shoes, and Yarn Stockings. Any Perſon taking up and ſecuring, in any of His Majeſty's Goals, the above Priſoners, ſhall receive for the laſt Warren Pounds Reward, and for Dunlap Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH THORNTON, Sheriff. ‡

A GOOD COOPER, either with or without a ſmall Family, to make Flour and Bread Barrels, chiefly, and at a high Price, may by applying to ROBERT LEWIS, of Philadelphia, to work at his Mills on Saſſafras, or to Daniel Jackſon, Clerk of ſaid Mills, may meet with conſtant Employment, either by the Year, or per Cask: If they have an Apprentice, or can otherwiſe engage for 1500 or 2000 Caſks yearly, they may have Timber at the Shop Door for the firſt Year's Work; their Caſh paid at every Week's End. There is a Houſe very handy to the Mills, for a ſmall Family, may be had on very reaſonable Terms. ¶ 5s. Theſe.

## *To be SOLD,*

A Plantation, ſituated in Northwales Townſhip, Philadelphia County, containing 200 Acres of good Land, one Half thereof cleared, whereof there is about 10 or 12 Acres of Meadow, with a conſtant Stream of Water running through the ſame, and about 15 or 20 Acres more may be made; the Woodland is well timbered. There is on the ſaid Plantation a good new Stone Houſe, two ſtories high, with four Rooms on a Floor, with a convenient Kitchen, Cellar, and Spring-houſe under the ſame, good Barn and ſtables, with three good bearing Orchards. The ſaid Place is very conveniently ſituated, being within about three Miles of four Merchant Mills, and within 17 of Philadelphia, and very ſuitable for a Store or Tavern, or any other publick Buſineſs, by Reaſon of three public Roads meeting on the ſaid Premiſes, near the Stone Milk houſe. For Terms of Sale, enquire of Evan Evans, living on the ſaid Premiſes. ¶

TO be ſold by THOMAS STAPLER, of Middletown, in Bucks County, at the Four Lane Ends, about 7 Miles from Briſtol, a good Stone Houſe, and Brick Smith's Shop, and a good Orchard, containing about two Acres, convenient for any public Buſineſs. For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to the aboveſaid Thomas Stapler, on the Premiſes. ‡

To be SOLD by

## *JONATHAN EVANS,*

In Front-ſtreet,

CHOICE old Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks; and old Jamaica Spirit, by the Puncheon. He likewiſe ſells Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, Madeira, Sack, Sherry, and White Wine, by the Gallon, as uſual. ¶ 6 W.

*Lately imported, and to be ſold by*

## JOHN RHEA,

*At his Store in Front-ſtreet, about Half way between Market and Cheſtnut Streets, for ready Money or ſhort Credit,*

*A NEAT Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Season.*

*All Perſons indebted to the ſaid John Rhea, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; are deſired to ſend their Accounts immediately to the New-Printing Office.

RUN away from his Bail in New-Caſtle, on the 20th of this inſtant January, an Iriſhman, named John Connor, about five Feet five Inches high, and has red Hair: Had on when he went away, a green Coat, red Jacket, and Buckſkin Breeches; he alſo picked a Recruiting ſergeant's Pocket of Four Pounds Four Shillings. Whoever takes up ſaid Connor, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's Goals in America, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by ABIGAIL WHITELY, Tavern keeper, in New-Caſtle.---Said Connor was out this laſt Campaign, in Capt. Vanbebber's Company. ⊕

## To be SOLD,

*A VERY likely Negroe Man, about 28 or 29 Years of Age, has had the ſmall Pox and Meaſles; has been in this Province about 19 Years with the ſame Maſter that firſt imported him. He is a good Seaman, and much liked by all Maſters of Ships he has ſailed with. He likewiſe underſtands moſt Parts of Country Work, ſuch as Plowing, Sowing, Mowing, Chopping of Wood, and Driving a Cart or Waggon, &c. For further Particulars, enquire at the New-Printing-Office.* Theſe.

## To be SOLD and LETT,

SUndry Plantations, ſituated in Uuchland and Weſtnantmill Townſhips, Cheſter County, with good Dwelling-houſes, Out-houſes, and a good Meadow to each Place, all in good Repair; the Rents may be from Four Pounds to Forty; likewiſe a good Merchant Mill, with two Pair of Stones, a conſtant Stream of Water, with Race and Dam, may be kept in Repair with very little Expence, and a good Saw-mill contiguous to the ſame. Any Perſon inclining to rent, or purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to Thomas Hubbert, at the Sign of the White Horſe, on the Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, or to Joſeph Phipps in Uuchland, near the Premiſes. ⊖ Tbc 3. M.

## *FIVE POUNDS Reward.*

STrayed or ſtolen, about the 24th of February laſt, from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, of London-Grove Townſhip, Cheſter County, in the Province of Penſylvania, the following Creatures, viz. A black Mare, 12 Years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, round ſhod, paces and Trots, branded on the near Buttock S B, with ſeveral ſmall Saddle and Girth Marks. A bay Horſe, the ſame height, 10 Years old, paces and trots, branded on the near Shoulder S B, with a ſmall Blemiſh on the near Eye. Alſo a roan Mare Colt, two Years old laſt May, branded on the near Shoulder L. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Creatures, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

FRANCIS LINFILL.

N. B. If any Perſon or Perſons has ſaid Creatures, they are deſired to adverтiſe them in the publick News Papers, ſo as the Owner may know where to go for them. ¶ 5s. Tbc 3 Mo.

To be ſold by

## DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet,

A VARIETY of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Season. Madeira, Teneriffe and White Wines by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk; plain and Cherry Brandy; Weſt-India and New England Rum, Melaſſes, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Shoes, Spatterdaſhes, and other Cloathing, fitting for the Army; Pipes by the Cheſt; Boxes of Window-Glaſs; Tincey Silver and Gold Lace, Swords, laced Houſings, with Holſters, and Cordage of ſeveral Sizes. Alſo a Quantity of Wool.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

*February* 21, 1760. NUMB. 1626.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*By the Earl of Leiceſter Packet Boat, Capt. Morris, arrived at New-York in* 38 *Days from Falmouth, we have the following important Advices, viz.*

LONDON, November 28.

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks for the Speech delivered, by Your's Majeſty's Command, to both Houſes of Parliament.

Permit us, Sir, with the ſincereſt Zeal and Duty, to congratulate Your Majeſty on the glorious and uninterrupted Series of Succeſs and Victory, which hath attended Your Majeſty's Arms, during the whole Courſe of this diſtinguiſhed and memorable Year.

With the deepeſt Reverence, and moſt devout Gratitude to Divine Providence, we acknowledge that manifeſt Bleſſing and Protection, which God hath vouchſafed to beſtow upon Your Majeſty's Counſels and Arms, and offer up our moſt ardent Vows and Prayers for its Continuance.

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons will not attempt to enumerate all the Advantages and Glories derived to Your Majeſty, and theſe Kingdoms, from the various Succeſſes, which have been extended into every Quarter of the World; but we humbly beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that our Hearts are filled with the moſt grateful and lively Senſe of the happy Conſequences, which, under God, are owing to the Wiſdom, Vigilance and Vigour of Your Majeſty's Meaſures in the Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War: Particularly,

The taking of the Iſland of Goree, and the Extenſion of our Commerce on the Coaſt of Africa: The Defeat of the French Fleet in the Eaſt-Indies, and the Repulſe of their Land Forces before Madraſs, whereby the dangerous Deſigns of our Enemies there have miſcarried, and Protection hath been given to our Trade and Settlements in thoſe Countries: The valuable Conqueſt of Guadaloupe and Marigalante in the Weſt-Indies: The Reduction of ſo many Forts and Places in North-America, compleated and crowned by that glorious and deciſive Victory over the French Army in Canada, and the Surrender of their Capital City of Quebec, effected with ſo much Honour to the Courage and Conduct of Your Majeſty's Officers by Sea and Land, and with ſo much Luſtre to Your intrepid Forces: The important Succeſs of Your Majeſty's Fleet, in purſuing, taking and deſtroying a conſiderable Part of the French Squadron off Cape Lagos; and the blocking up, for ſo many Months, the reſt of the Navy of France, in their own Ports, which hath greatly augmented the Diſtreſs of our Enemies, whilſt it has protected and ſecured our Commerce and Navigation.

Nor can we ever forget that critical, ſignal, and memorable Defeat of the French Army near Minden, ſo juſtly the Subject of laſting Admiration and Thankfulneſs, if we conſider the ſuperior Numbers of the Enemy, the great and able Conduct of His Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, or the unconquerable Valour of Your Majeſty's Troops.

When we reflect upon this continued Train of Succeſſes, Part of which would have been ſufficient to have ſignalized this long and active Campaign, it is impoſſible for us not to expreſs the higheſt Satisfaction at the great Ability, Reſolution, and perfect Harmony, ſo conſpicuous in Your Majeſty's Admirals and Generals throughout the Execution of Your Commands; and at the ardent Courage, which hath manifeſted itſelf in the Behaviour of the Officers and Forces both by Sea and Land, with ſuch perſonal and national Glory. Nothing but this Spirit could have enabled them to ſurmount every Difficulty ariſing from the ſuperior Number, and advantageous Situation of the Enemy; and we are fully perſuaded, that the like Reſolution, Ardour, and Zeal, excited and animated by thoſe beſt Incentives, Your Majeſty's gracious Acceptance and Royal Approbation of their eminent Services, followed by the warmeſt and moſt univerſal Applauſe of their Country, will continue to give Terror to the Enemies, and Confidence to the Allies of Great Britain.

We view, with the higheſt Admiration, the Magnanimity and unexampled Efforts of that great Prince, Your Majeſty's Ally, the King of Pruſſia, whoſe conſummate Genius, unwearied Activity, and unſhaken Conſtancy of Mind, ſeconded by the Bravery of his Troops, have been able, in every Situation, to ſupply Reſources ſufficient to reſiſt the united Forces of ſo many and ſuch formidable Powers.

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons feel, with due Gratitude, Your paternal Care and Concern for the Peace and Happineſs of Your People, and cannot too much admire that true Greatneſs of Mind, which diſpoſes Your Heart, in the Midſt of Proſperities, to wiſh that a Stop may be put to the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, and that public Tranquility may be reſtored.

We entirely rely on Your Majeſty's known Wiſdom and Firmneſs, that this deſirable Object, whenever it ſhall be attained, will be on ſuch Terms as ſhall be juſt and honourable for Your Majeſty and Your Allies; and ſhall bring along with them full Security for the future, on ſolid and durable Foundations, by procuring ſuch Advantages as may, in Reaſon and Equity, be expected from the Succeſſes of our Arms; and which will fix, in the Minds of a grateful People, the laſting Remembrance of this happy Æra, and of the Benefits derived to them, under Your Majeſty's glorious and auſpicious Government.

In order to effect this great End, we are thoroughly ſenſible that ample Proviſion muſt be made for carrying on the War, in all Parts, with the utmoſt Vigour; and we aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will chearfully grant Your Majeſty ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be found neceſſary to ſuſtain, and preſs with Effect, all our extenſive Operations againſt the Enemy, and at the ſame time, by the Bleſſing of God, to repel and fruſtrate their daring Deſigns againſt theſe Kingdoms; convinced, from the long Experience we have had of the Wiſdom and Goodneſs of Your Majeſty, that they will be applied in ſuch a Manner, as will beſt anſwer theſe great Purpoſes.

We cannot ſufficiently teſtify our grateful Senſe of the high Satisfaction, which Your Majeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs, in that perfect Union and good Harmony, which ſo happily ſubſiſts amongſt Your faithful Subjects, the ſalutary Effects of which have been moſt conſpicuous: And the pleaſing Experience we have had of them, joined to Your Majeſty's paternal Recommendation, muſt be the moſt powerful Motives to enforce the Continuance of thoſe Diſpoſitions, ſo eſſential to the full Exertion of our utmoſt Strength, as well as to the Tranquility, good Order, and Happineſs, of Your Majeſty's People.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

*Admiralty-Office, November* 30.

*Early this Morning Captain Campbell, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship Royal George, arrived here, with a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a Copy.*

*Royal George, off Penris Point, Nov.* 24, 1759.

SIR,

IN my Letter of the 17th, by Expreſs, I deſired you would acquaint their Lordſhips with my having received Intelligence of 18 Sail of the Line, and 3 Frigates, of the Breſt Squadron, being diſcovered about 24 Leagues to the N. W. of Belleiſle, ſteering to the Eaſtward; all the Priſoners, however, agree, that on the Day we chaced them their Squadron conſiſted, according to their accompanying Liſt, of four Ships of 80, ſix of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one Frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 Guns, with a ſmall Veſſel to look out. They ſailed from Breſt the 14th Inſt. the ſame Day I ſailed from Torbay. Concluding that their firſt Rendezvous would be at Quiberon, the Inſtant I received the Intelligence, I directed my Courſe thither with a preſt Sail. At firſt the Wind blowing hard at S. by E. and S. drove us conſiderably to the Weſtward. But on the 18th and 19th, tho' variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidſtone and Coventry Frigates, I directed their Commanders to keep a-head of the Squadron, one on the ſtarboard, and the other on the larboard Bow. At Half paſt Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 20th, Belleiſle, by our Reckoning, bearing E. by N. one Quarter N. the Maidſtone made the Signal for ſeeing a Fleet. I immediately ſpread abroad the Signal for a Line a-breaſt, in order to draw all the Ships of the Squadron up with me. I had before ſent the Magnanime a-head to make the Land. At three Quarters paſt Nine ſhe made the Signal for an Enemy. Obſerving, on my diſcovering them, that they made off, I threw out the Signal for the ſeven Ships neareſt them to chace, and draw into a Line of Battle a-head of me, and endeavour to ſtop them till the reſt of the Squadron ſhould come up, who were alſo to form as they chaced, that no Time might be loſt in the Purſuit. That Morning they were in Chace of the Rocheſter, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance and Venus, all which joined me about Eleven o'Clock; and in the Evening the Saphire from Quiberon Bay. All the Day we had very freſh Gales at N. W. and W. N. W. with very heavy Squalls. M. Conflans kept going off under ſuch Sail as all his Squadron could carry, and at the ſame time keep together, while we crowded after him with every Sail our Ships could bear. At Half paſt Two P. M. the Fire beginning a-head, I made the Signal for engaging. We were then to the Southward of Belleiſle, and the French Admiral headmoſt, ſoon after led round the Cardinals, while his Rear was in Action. About Four o'Clock the Formidable ſtruck, and a little after the Theſee and Superbe were ſunk. About Five the Heros ſtruck, and came to an Anchor, but it blowing hard, no Boat could be ſent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a Part of the Coaſt, among Iſlands and Shoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a Pilot, as was the greateſt Part of the Squadron, and blowing hard on a Lee Shore, I made the Signal to anchor, and came to in 15 Fathom Water, the Iſland of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three Miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the Steeples of Croize S. E. as we found next Morning.

In the Night we heard many Guns of Diſtreſs fired, but blowing hard, want of Knowledge of the Coaſt, and whether they were fired by a Friend or an Enemy, prevented all Means of Relief.

By Day-break of the 21ſt, we diſcovered one of our Ships diſmaſted aſhore on the Four, a large Sand Bank; the French Heros alſo, and the Soleil Royale, which under Cover of the Night had anchored among us, cut and run aſhore to the Weſtward of Croize. On the latter's moving, I made the Eſſex's Signal to ſlip and purſue her; but ſhe unfortunately got upon the Four, and both ſhe and the Reſolution are irrecoverably loſt, notwithſtanding we ſent them all the Aſſiſtance that the Weather would permit. About Fourſcore of the Reſolution's Company, in ſpite of the ſtrongeſt Remonſtrances of their Captain, made Rafts, and, with ſeveral French Priſoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to Sea. All the Eſſex's are ſaved, with as many of the Stores as poſſible, except one Lieutenant and a Boat's Crew, who were drove on the French Shore, and have not ſince been heard of: The Remains of both Ships are ſet on Fire. We found the Dorſetſhire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the Night of the 20th put out to Sea, as I hope the Swiftſure did, for ſhe is ſtill miſſing. The Dorſetſhire and Defiance returned next Day, and the latter ſaw the Revenge without. Thus, what Loſs we have ſuſtained has been owing to the Weather, not to the Enemy, ſeven or eight of whoſe Line of Battle Ships got to Sea, I believe, the Night of the Action.

As ſoon as it was broad Light in the Morning of the 21ſt, I diſcovered ſeven or eight of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships at Anchor, between Point Penris and the River Villaine, on which I made a Signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed ſo hard from the N. W. that inſtead of daring to caſt the Squadron looſe, I was obliged to ſtrike Top-gallant-maſts. Moſt of thoſe Ships appeared to be a-ground at low Water; but on the Flood, by lightening them, and the Advantage of the Wind under the Land, all except two got that Night into the River Villaine.

The Weather being moderate on the 22d, I ſent the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance, to deſtroy the Soleil Royale, and Heros. The French, on the Approach of our Ships, ſet the firſt on Fire, and ſoon after the latter met the ſame Fate from our People. In the mean time I got under Way, and worked up within Penris-Point, as well for the Sake of its being a ſafer Road, as to deſtroy, if poſſible, the two Ships of the Enemy which ſtill lay without the Villaine; but before the Ships I ſent a-head for that Purpoſe could get near them, being quite light, and with the Tide of Flood, they got in.

All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the Entrance of that River, which is very narrow, and only twelve Feet Water on the Bar, at low Water. We diſcovered at leaſt ſeven, if not eight Line of Battle Ships about Half a Mile within, quite light, and two large Frigates moored acroſs to defend the Mouth of the River; only the Frigates appeared to have Guns in. By Evening I had twelve long Boats fitted as Fire-Ships, ready to attempt burning them, under Cover of the Saphire and Coventry, but the Weather being bad, and the Wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at leaſt the latter ſhould be favourable; if they can, by any Means, be deſtroyed, it ſhall be done.

In attacking a flying Enemy, it was impoſſible, in the Space of a ſhort Winter's Day, that all our Ships ſhould be able to get into Action, or all thoſe of the Enemy brought to it. The Commanders and Companies of ſuch as did come up with the Rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greateſt Intrepidity, and gave the ſtrongeſt Proofs of a true Britiſh Spirit. In the ſame Manner, I am ſatisfied, would thoſe have acquitted themſelves, whoſe bad going Ships, or the Diſtance they were at in the Morning, prevented from getting up. Our Loſs by the Enemy is not conſiderable; for in the Ships which are now with me, I find only one Lieutenant, and 39 Seamen and Mariners killed, and 202 wounded. When I conſider the Seaſon of the Year, the hard Gales on the Day of Action, a flying Enemy, the Shortneſs of the Day, and the Coaſt we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could poſſibly be done, has been done. As to the Loſs we have ſuſtained, let it be placed to the Account of the Neceſſity I was under of running all Riſks to break this ſtrong Force of the Enemy: Had we had but two Hours more Daylight, the Whole had been totally deſtroyed, or taken, for we were almoſt up with their Van when Night overtook us.

Yeſterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune Sloop, and the Proſerpine Fire-ſhip. On the 16th I had diſpatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with Directions to Capt. Duff, to keep ſtrictly on his Guard. In his Way thither he fell in with the Hebe, a French Frigate of 40 Guns, under Jury Maſts, and fought her ſeveral Hours. During the Engagement Lieutenant Stuart, Second of the Ramillies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the ſurviving Officers, on conſulting together, reſolved to leave her, as ſhe proved too ſtrong for them. I have detached Captain Young to Quiberon Bay with five Ships, and am making up a flying Squadron to ſcour the Coaſt to the Iſle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the Enemy's Ships that may be there. I am Sir, &c. ED. HAWKE.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on board the Royal George, Captain Campbell, in Villaine Bay, November 23, 1759.

"On the 20th Inſtant, we eſpied the French Fleet of 21 Sail of the Line, in Chace of Commodore Duff's ſmall Squadron, at the Inſtant when they were near taking the Chatham of 50 Guns, commanded by the brave Captain Lockhart, but upon ſeeing Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron, they were put into the greateſt Confuſion, and immediately run until they could go no further for the Shore, which they kept along Side of, and run into ſuch Places, as none but People in the greateſt Conſternation would have ventured, and none but thoſe who were determined at all Events to have deſtroyed them, would have followed. Admiral Hawke was on board our Ship, and his Orders to Captain Campbell were continually to carry him cloſe along Side of M. Conflans, which we endeavoured to do, but he and all his Fleet took all poſſible Pains to avoid us, except one brave Captain, who came betwixt us and the French Admiral, with Intent to ſave him, but unfortunately for him his Ship was ſunk by the ſecond Broadſide we gave him. When we engaged the French, it was in a Storm of Wind, and upon their own Shore, and no;

[ *For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.* ]

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to appoint the following Perſons to be Governors in America, viz.

William-Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, in the Room of George Haldane, Eſq; deceaſed.

Thomas Pownall, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of South Carolina, in the Room of William-Henry Lyttelton, Eſq;

Francis Bernard, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, in the Room of Thomas Pownall, Eſq;

And Thomas Boone, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of New-Jerſey, in the Room of Francis Bernard, Eſq;

And His Majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to appoint William Bull, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of South Carolina.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, December 4. 1759.

*Tranſlation of the Declaration which his Serene Highneſs Duke Lewis, of Brunſwick, has delivered to the Miniſters of the Belligerant Powers, reſiding at the Hague, in the Name of His Majeſty, and of the King of Pruſſia.*

" Their Britannick and Pruſſian Majeſties, moved with Compaſſion at the Miſchiefs which the War, that has been kindled for ſome Years, has already occaſioned, and muſt neceſſarily produce; ſhould think themſelves wanting to the Duties of Humanity, and particularly to their tender Concern for the Preſervation and Well-being of their reſpective Kingdoms and Subjects, if they neglected the proper Means to put a Stop to the Progreſs of ſo ſevere a Calamity, and to contribute to the Re-eſtabliſhment of public Tranquility. In this View, and in order to manifeſt the Purity of their Intentions, in this Reſpect, their ſaid Majeſties have determined to make the following Declaration, viz.

" That they are ready to ſend Plenipotentiaries to the Place, which ſhall be thought moſt proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a ſolid and general Peace, with thoſe whom the Belligerant Parties ſhall think fit to authorize, on their Part, for the attaining ſo ſalutary an End."

On Saturday laſt a Meſſenger was diſpatched to Colonel Yorke, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, to inform him of the Defeat of the French Fleet; and afterwards to proceed to Prince Ferdinand, and the King of Pruſſia, to inform them of the ſame.

For the more vigorous Proſecution of the War the enſuing Campaign, the Land Forces, on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment, and in Britiſh Pay, are, we hear, to be augmented, excluſive of the Militia, to 117,426 effective Men; and that 2,588,993l. will be allowed for their Pay, including the Pay of General and Staff Officers.

They write from Hanover of the 23d ult. that it was aſſured there, That the Courts of Verſailles, Vienna, and Ruſſia, had determined to enter into a Negotiation with the Kings of Great-Britain and Pruſſia, for a general Peace.

Letters from Berlin ſay, that the Diſaſter which has befallen General Finck is the ſevereſt Blow the King has received ſince the Commencement of the War. The Loſs amounts at leaſt to 12 or 14,000 Men, and upwards of 56 Pieces of Cannon. It is the more ſurpriſing (ſay theſe Letters) that the King ſhould fall into this Blunder, as Prince Henry and all the Generals diſapproved of the Attempt to put Marſhal Daun between two Fires. Nevertheleſs this Blow, however great, will not much diſconcert his Majeſty's Deſigns, as a Body of between 4 and 5000 Light Troops have penetrated into Bohemia, and burnt 5 large Magazines; which will oblige Marſhal Daun to retire, for want of Subſiſtance in Saxony.

'Tis ſaid that the Reaſon why the Dutch Mail is not yet arrived, though the Wind has been very fair, is, that the Packet at Helvoetſluys has been ordered to wait for the Arrival of ſome Expreſſes expected from different Parts, ſome with Accounts of Military Operations, and others with Propoſitions relative to a general Peace.

Letters from France by the laſt Flanders Mail adviſe, that the French King has ordered all the flat-bottomed Boats to be diſarmed and laid up, and the Tranſports to be diſcharged, and that they had laid aſide all Thoughts of invading theſe Kingdoms; but that they are ſtill determined to puſh the War on, the enſuing Spring, againſt Hanover, with the utmoſt Vigour, in hopes of making that Acquiſition, in order to balance Louiſbourg and Quebec in the Propoſals for a general Peace.

The Scheme for the Supplies is now finally ſettled, which, we are informed, is eight Millions, at four per Cent. for 21 Years certain, and a Lottery of 240,000l. to be given gratis to the Subſcribers, in Proportion to their Sums ſubſcribed.

The publick may be aſſured, that the French King has not refuſed to treat of Terms of Peace; there is no Anſwer come, nor can it poſſibly come till he has conſulted his Allies.---But if a Negotiation for Peace is entered upon, the Plenipotentiaries on the Part of Great-Britain are to be the Earl of Hertford, Knight of the Garter, Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, and his Excellency General Yorke, Envoy to the States of Holland.

Dec. 7. 'Tis ſaid that Mr. Clifford, an Engliſh Merchant at Amſterdam, has received Advice from the Dutch Ambaſſador at the French Court, that Pondicherry, the Capital of the French Settlements in the Eaſt Indies, had ſurrendered to the Engliſh Forces that blocked it up both by Sea and Land; the Place, it ſeems, could hold out no longer, for want of Proviſions and Ammunition.

*Admiralty-Office, December* 8. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Edward Boſcawen, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, to be General of the marine Forces. And

Alſo to appoint Charles Saunders, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to be Lieutenant-General of the ſaid Forces.

*London, Dec.* 10. It is ſaid, that 9 Bankers at Paris have failed, and ſtopt Payment, and it is thought they will draw a great Number of Dutch and Engliſh Merchants after them.

*Dec.* 12. The late Meaſure of the King of Pruſſia is ſaid to have had two Objects; the one was turning Marſhal Daun's Army, and cutting off entirely his Communication with Bohemia; the other the burning the Auſtrian Magazines by his Huſſars, while General Finck's Corps occupied the Camp of Maxen. He ſucceeded in the latter, and if he had ſucceeded in both, he would have bid fair for ending the War by a ſingle Stroke; as it is, Time muſt diſcover whether Marſhal Daun can draw from this Event thoſe Advantages that are expected at Vienna, or whether, after all, he will not be obliged to think of a Retreat.

Advice is received, of one of M. Thurot's Frigates being loſt, with 250 Men on board.

*Dec.* 14. The laſt Letters from Italy confirm the Accounts and taking Steps of Precaution, which plainly indicate that a Storm is gathering in Italy.

*December* 15. The Twentieth of November has been the moſt remarkable Day of the preſent Year. On that Day, the important Fortreſs of Munſter ſurrendered to His Britannick Majeſty's Troops; General Finck with 20,000 Pruſſians was ſurrounded and defeated by Marſhal Daun, and the Poſſeſſion of Dreſden ſecured to the Auſtrians; and Marſhal de Conflans received a total Defeat from Admiral Hawke, which fruſtrated the Deſigns of France to diſturb the domeſtic Tranquility, and wound the public Credit of Britain.

A Letter from Leipzig, by the laſt Mail, dated the 30th paſt, concludes with the following Poſtſcript. 'Notwithſtanding the Check his Pruſſian Majeſty has met with, there is great Reaſon to believe he will ſoon be in Poſſeſſion of Dreſden, as he has deſtroyed the greateſt Part of the Auſtrian Magazines, therefore it is impoſſible for them to ſubſiſt; he has made two Auſtrian Generals Priſoners.'

The French King, we hear, has iſſued out an Order, forbidding the arreſting or impriſoning of any Perſon whatſoever, on Account of Non-payment of any Bills that ſhall come upon them, which are proteſted.

*Extract of a Letter from on board Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet.*

" I have ſeen Fire; I have ſeen Men behave with Courage and Reſolution; but never till in the late Engagement, had I ſeen ſuch uncommon Ardour in all Degrees of Men! Such a noble Emulation who ſhould beſt do his Duty, and ſerve his King and Country! The Crew of every Ship, animated with ſuch a Thirſt of Glory, that every Individual ſeemed to fight for a Kingdom. I am not ſuperſtitious, but ſuch a Degree of enthuſiaſtic Zeal (if I may uſe the Expreſſion) ſeemed to me a ſure Preſage of certain Victory. What may ſeem to you incredible is, that the Men thought Conqueſt too cheaply bought, and lamented the Enemy did not behave better. A few of their Officers did, indeed, behave gallantly, and ſold their Lives bravely; had the Reſt followed their Example, we ſhould have had bloody Work; for Death or Conqueſt was the Cry with our brave Fellows: Not an Ounce of Powder was waſted on this Occaſion: Reſolved to do our Work effectually, we bore down upon them with a true Britiſh Spirit; not a baſhful Countenance amongſt us; each determined to look the Enemy in the Face; but it did not happen to be their fighting Day. Equal to us in Number of Ships, all clean, and much ſuperior in Men, will Poſterity believe, that with thoſe Advantages, this mighty Fleet, deſtined for the Conqueſt of a Kingdom, would have run away, if they could. Our Victory is not indeed ſo compleat as we could wiſh, but, in its Conſequences, is of the utmoſt Importance to England; for you may now ſit in Peace by your Fire-ſides, and have little to apprehend from Invaſions, at leaſt for this Year."

It is certain that the Garriſon of Dreſden, before the unhappy Affair of Maxen, had offered to capitulate to the King of Pruſſia, on Condition only that they might be permitted to march out with their Arms and Baggage, and to join the Army of Marſhal Daun; and it is as certain that M. Daun wanted only to make good his Retreat into Bohemia. But his Pruſſian Majeſty being poſitive that the Poſt of Pirna, could it be occupied, was to be defended by 20,000 Men againſt any Number that could be brought againſt them, detached that Number, with ſome of his beſt Generals, who got Poſſeſſion of it. His View, by this Stroke, was to have made M. Daun's Retreat more difficult, and his Majeſty even thought himſelf ſure of Succeſs, when News was brought him of the Surrender. What appears ſtrange is, that his Majeſty ſhould have no Notice of the Defeat of General Finck, till he heard the whole Corps had ſurrendered Priſoners of War. It is now feared, by the Loſs of ſuch a Number of Troops, which cannot be immediately replaced, that M. Daun will be able to penetrate into the King's own Territories, and draw that Subſiſtence from thence which he muſt otherwiſe have ſought for in Bohemia.

Letters from Vienna, dated before the late Action, tell us, that it had been determined in Council that Marſhal Daun ſhould abandon Saxony; that he himſelf had acquainted the Court with the Deſigns of the Pruſſians, to cut off his Communication with Bohemia, but that he ſhould fall back in ſuch a Manner as to defeat their Deſigns; and that he would avoid coming to an Action at any Rate, till he ſhould have paſſed Dreſden. The Court had ſent him Orders to leave a ſtrong Garriſon in that City, in order to diſpute every Inch of Ground.

The King has been pleaſed to ſettle 1500l. per Annum, upon Sir Edward Hawke for Life, and the Life of his Son.

The Honourable General Townſhend will be appointed General of the whole Militia of this Kingdom.

*Letters from the Hague adviſe, that the Report of a Peace between England and France gained ſuch Credit, that Actions roſe thereupon the 28th ult. 15 per Cent. on the Change at Amſterdam.*

*We hear that a Battalion of Highlanders is to be immediately raiſed, the Command of which will be given to Lord Adam Gordon.*

*We hear that the Sum of one Million will be granted to make good the like Sum, granted by a Vote of Credit of laſt Seſſions, to be made good by the firſt Grants or Aids for the Service of the enſuing Year; and alſo that 953,302l. 15s. 5d. will be granted for extraordinary Services incurred in 1759, and not provided for by Parliament.*

*The entire Intereſt for the Loan of 1760, will be made compleat out of the additional Duty on Malt.*

*A Relation of the Action on the 20th, dated from Marſhal Daun's Camp, ſays, that an Officer, whom the Marſhal ſent to obſerve the Poſition and Countenance of the Enemy at Maxen, brought back Word, that the Security of the Pruſſians was aſtoniſhing, and that they ſeemed to imagine to themſelves that they had got Poſſeſſion of a Poſt abſolutely inattackable. This convinced Daun that they were little, if at all, acquainted with the neighbouring Ground.*

*We are well aſſured that the Subſidy to be granted this Year to the King of Pruſſia will be only 670,000 Pounds, and not a Million, as has been reported.*

Dec. 17. *It is ſaid in ſome private Letters by the laſt Dutch Mail, that a Negotiation is on the Carpet, and in great Forwardneſs, for an Accommodation between the King of Pruſſia and the Court of Vienna.*

*The Count d'Affry has ſignified to the States General, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would ſee, with great Pleaſure, a Congreſs opened at the Hague, where he will ſend his own Plenipotentiaries, as ſoon as he can diſpoſe his Allies to concur in that Meaſure; to accelerate which, Couriers have been ſent to Peterſburgh, Vienna, and Stockholm.*

*Letters from Berlin ſay, that the Want of Ammunition, in a great Meaſure, contributed to the Surrender of the Corps poſted at Maxen.*

*Notwithſtanding the repeated Accounts from France of 10 of their Men of War having eſcaped Sir Edward Hawke, and having got ſafe into Rochfort, we are aſſured it is intirely without Foundation.*

*It is ſaid, that ſeveral eminent Perſons in this Metropolis having, for the Sake of large Intereſt, advanced conſiderable Sums to the French King, and being detected, have offered to advance the ſame Sums to the Government for 3 Years certain, without any Intereſt, to avoid a Proſecution.*

*By a Letter from Dantzick we have Advice, that the Ruſſian Army continued its March thro' that Kingdom towards the Viſtula, where they intend the taking up their Winter Quarters the ſame as laſt Winter.*

*According to the laſt Letters from Saxony, by the Way of Hamburgh, the King of Pruſſia, with his Army, had fallen back from Kellerſdorff to Willſdruff, and that Part of the Troops under Count Daun are gone into Quarters of Cantonment: But a Letter from a Pruſſian Officer at Keſſelſdorff informs us, that, excluſive of the Troops in Pomerania, which were marching to join the King's Army in Saxony, a conſiderable Body of Troops had been draughted from ſeveral garriſoned Towns to reinforce his Army; and that, notwithſtanding the Severity of the Seaſon, the King ſeemed determined to keep the Field, and compel the Auſtrians to abandon Saxony.*

Dec. 18. When the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick attacked the Wirtemberg Troops, the Duke their General, inſtead of heading them in Perſon, fled to the Top of a neighbouring Hill, and there beheld their Defeat. This daſtardly Behaviour of their Prince has ſo much diſguſted the remaining Troops, that they deſert in whole Companies to his Enemies, where they are received and incorporated with the Hanoverians.

Dec. 20. They write from Paris, that Peace will certainly not take Place this Year---for ſeveral Reaſons; firſt, becauſe the Court cannot reſolve to yield all Canada and Cape Breton; nor, ſecondly, to renounce its Claims on the Auſtrian Netherlands, of which ſeveral conſiderable Towns have been promiſed her; nor, thirdly, to deſtroy all the Fortifications lately added to Dunkirk; nor, fourthly, to evacuate gratuitouſly, in a Manner, all the Places belonging to the King of Pruſſia, which it holds in Cleves, La Mark, &c.

Theſe Letters farther add, that the Court will not liſten to any Propoſals that are diſagreeable to the Court of Vienna; and that they depend much upon Spain's declaring for France, as ſoon as the new Regulations relating to the Crown of Naples are finally determined.

We are aſſured that all the Miniſters of the Powers engaged in the preſent War have had a Meeting with the Hon. Col. Yorke, His Majeſty's Miniſter, in Conjunction with the Pruſſian Miniſter, at the Hague; who received from them Preliminaries for eſtabliſhing a general Peace.

*Dec.* 21. We hear that the French Miniſtry, in the Terms propoſed towards bringing about a general Peace, as a previous Article, have moved for a Suſpenſion of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, for the Space of 3 Months.

It is ſaid that the Hague has been propoſed by the ſaid Miniſtry, as a proper and convenient Place for holding the Congreſs.

They write from the Hague, that as many of the moſt opulent Merchants, and moſt of the People of Fortune in Holland, find their Circumſtances greatly affected by the Meaſures taken in France, are inclined to apply themſelves to the States General, in Hopes of obtaining, by their Interpoſition, ſome Proſpect at leaſt of Relief from the Misfortunes that thoſe Meaſures have occaſioned.

It is ſaid that a Fleet of 16 Sail of Men of War will be ſent to the Baltic early in the Spring, in caſe the Ruſſians perſiſt in their Engagements againſt the King of Pruſſia.

There are ſome Advices over Land from the Eaſt-Indies, giving an Account of the great Diſtreſs the French are in at Pondicherry, having ſcarcely the Neceſſaries of Life, nor any Credit in the Country.

A French Ship is arrived at Breſt from the Eaſt-Indies. The Diſpatches were ſent to Paris, but no Perſon was ſuffered to come on Shore, nor any to go on Board.

Tranſports are contracting for, to carry Forces to the Eaſt-Indies.

We are aſſured there is Advice received from very good Authority, that the Advantage ſaid to be gained over a Body of 7000 Pruſſians, under the Command of General Hulſen, the 4th Inſt. at Meiſſen (taken from the Bruſſels Gazette) was not near ſo great as there repreſented; and that the Loſs of the Auſtrians was at leaſt equal to that of the Pruſſians.

It is ſaid that the French Men of War, which got into Villaine River, are become uſeleſs, having broke their Backs, by running on a gravelly Soil.

*Whitehall, Dec.* 22. The King has been pleaſed to appoint his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of New-Caſtle, the Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſq; James Grenville, Eſq; Frederick North, Eſq; commonly called Lord North, and James Oſwald, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Exchequer.

*London, Dec.* 24. They write from Saxony, that the Pruſſian General Finck is not dead of his Wounds, as was reported, but in a fair Way of Recovery.

There are Accounts which ſay, that the Diſtreſs of the French in the Eaſt-Indies is ſo great, that they have been obliged to make Uſe of Pieces of Leather inſtead of Coin.

*Te Deum* has been ſung, and great Rejoicings made at Dreſden, for the Advantages gained by the Auſtrians over the Pruſſians at Maxen; the Cannon from the Ramparts were fired, and the City illuminated; but it is yet doubted, notwithſtanding all the Advantages already gained by the Auſtrians, whether M. Daun will be able to keep Poſſeſſion of that City. It is certain that his Pruſſian Majeſty is reinforcing his Army from all Quarters, that he is himſelf employed in reviewing all his Poſts, and that he is meditating ſome Stroke of Importance, before he puts his Troops into Winter Quarters.

According to ſome Advices from Hanover, of the 12th Inſt. the Report of the City and Citadel of Munſter being evacuated by the Allies, is without any Foundation, there being 4000 Men left to garriſon that City.

It is reported, that previous to any Negotiation with France, the Demolition of the Fortifications of Dunkirk, which, for more than 40 Years, has been evaded by that Nation, though expreſly ſtipulated by the Treaty of Utrecht to have been deſtroyed in 5 Months, will be peremptorily inſiſted upon; and that either the Port be immediately rendered uſeleſs, or Hoſtages ſent over to the Court of London, as a Security that it ſhall be abſolutely deſtroyed, as ſoon as Preliminaries for a general Peace ſhall be agreed upon.

Extract of a Letter from Elſineur, dated Dec. 8.

" *I am glad to adviſe, with Certainty, that M. Thurot got to Bergen the 17th ult. and remained there on the 20th, with only 3 Ships of his Squadron, and a ſmall Prize, the other 3 having been ſeparated from him in a Gale of Wind, and thought to be put into Port more to the Northward; he was ſuppoſed to remain in Harbour till they could be all aſſembled.*"

December 25. Letters from the Hague of the 16th Inſtant, ſay poſitively, that the Congreſs for a general Peace will be opened at that Place, the latter End of the next Month.

The King of France has ſuperſeded all the Captains that were in Conflans's Squadron; and has ſent an Order to the Eaſt-India Company to replace them with the beſt of their Officers.

It is ſaid Sir Edward Hawke will be created a Peer of Ireland.

General Honeywood, and General Barrington, will ſet out for Germany ſoon after the Holidays along with the 10,000 Forces.

The Trade of France is ſo far ſtopt, that Orders are delivered out to all Merchants not to pay any Bill of exchange, although accepted; and the Notaries are forbid to proteſt any Bill whatſoever.

As M. Thurot has been diſappointed of his chief Deſign and Aim, the intercepting the Baltic Fleet; and as the Return of the Begon, a Frigate of his little Fleet, to Dunkirk, will greatly diſconcert his Projects; it is highly probable that, as the Coaſt of Norway is, at this Time of the Year, very dangerous, his Squadron will, if poſſible, return to the Place from whence they came.

A Letter from Berlin of the 7th ſays, 'A Courier diſpatched to Peterſburgh by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the Hague, has paſſed through this City. We were at firſt ſurprized that he ſhould take this Route; but we were ſoon informed that he carried a Plan of Pacification offered by the Kings of England and Pruſſia. It is unlucky that the King's Affairs at preſent are ſo badly ſituated: Beſides the Loſs of General Finck's Army, which amounts to 13,530 Men, General Hulſen has juſt received a Check, in which he has loſt 2000, killed, wounded or Priſoners. General Manteuffel's Corps, which is coming from Pomerania, conſiſts of 8 Battalions, and 13 Squadrons.'

December 26. *Laſt Sunday Morning his Majeſty's Ships the Devonſhire, Dorſet, Revenge, and Formidable, arrived at Plymouth, from Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet. The Formidable has Fury Main and Mizen Maſts, and is very leaky. She is a fine Ship, and mounts her Guns on two Decks.*

*His Majeſty's Frigate the Actæon arrived at Plymouth laſt Saturday from Quberon-Bay; ſhe had loſt her Mizen Maſt.*

*Admiral Hawke is not yet arrived.*

*A victualling Veſſel lately arrived at Plymouth with one of the Royal George's Officers, brings Advice, that the Enemy's Ships in the River Villaine, were inacceſſible to our Attacks: That the Marſhal Duke d'Aiguillon, who commands the Forces in that Provinces, had been to dine on board the Royal George, and that Sir Edward Hawke had returned the Viſit, in the Perſon of Lord Howe, who was received aſhore with all the Magnificence of Military Honours, and a ſumptuous Entertainment was prepared for him.*

*Some of the Braſs Guns of the Soleil Royale are weighed up, and brought to Plymouth.*

*The Seamen belonging to the Reſolution, which was loſt, and had committed themſelves to the Mercy of the Waves on a Raft, and were feared to be driven out to Sea and loſt, got ſafe to the French Shore, and are already exchanged.*

*By a Dutch Ship arrived from the Baltick, there is an Account of Monſ. Thurot's being ſeen laſt Week off of Whitby, in a violent Gale of Wind.*

*On the 10th Inſt. Admiral Saunders landed at Cork, out of a fiſhing Boat; he left the Somerſet off Crookhaven, and ſet out the next Day for England, by Way of Dublin.*

*Yeſterday Evening Admiral Saunders arrived in Town from Dublin; he came over in the Packet Boat.*

*By a Letter from the Allied Army we are informed, that the French Garriſon left in Gieſſen had offered to ſurrender the Place, on Condition that they might be allowed all the Honours of War, and to carry with them all their Baggage, and be permitted to join the French Army, which Propoſals were refuſed, and that the Allies immediately began firing on the Town.*

Dec. 27. *Yeſterday Admiral Saunders waited on His Majeſty at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received.*

*During the preſent War, there have been taken or deſtroyed, 27 French Ships of the Line, and 31 Frigates; and 2 Ships of the Line, and 4 Frigates, loſt; making in the Whole 58 taken or deſtroyed, and 6 loſt. We have loſt 7 Men of War, and 5 Frigates.*

Letter from Paris, December 14.

"*The eight Ships of the Line which retired to Aix after the Engagement of the 20th ult. have got into the River Charente, where they are ſecure from all Danger.*"

December 29. Although Admiral Hawke has not taken any more of the French Ships, yet three of thoſe that run into the River Villaine, are actually bilged, and incapable of any further Service. Thus the main Spring on which our Enemies moſt ſanguine Hopes depended, is effectually broke.

A Letter from the Hague, from one of the States of Holland to a Gentleman here, after mentioning the taking of Pondicherry in the Eaſt Indies, ſays, that the Account was brought to France by an Expreſs over Land, and that it ſurrendered to the Colonels Draper and Lawrence on the 16th of June. General Clive could have no Hand in the above Acquiſition, as, by the laſt Letters received from Bengal, he had marched with a large Body of Troops to the Help of the new Nabob, who was upon the Point of being attacked by the Son of the Great Mogul, with 40,000 fighting Men under his Command.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at Plymouth, the Adventure Tranſport, Captain Walker, from the Fleet under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke: She brings Advice, that the French Ships, which got up the River Villaine, are not deſtroyed; and that two French Frigates lay moored within the Bar of that River, to oppoſe any Attempts that might be made by the Engliſh Ships. The Admiral had bombarded and deſtroyed the Town of Croziere, becauſe the French Batteries fired upon our People, while they were endeavouring to weigh the Braſs Guns of the Soleil Royale.

The Northumberland Man of War of 64 Guns, and the Le Juſte of 70, two French Ships belonging to M. Conflans's Fleet, are both driven aſhore, at the Mouth of the Loire, by Part of Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron, and loſt.

BOSTON, January 28.

The Court taking into Conſideration the Services of the 2500 Men of this Province Troops, who were poſted at Louiſbourg, and at Halifax, and in the Bay of Fundy; have voted Proviſion of 4 £. as a Reward to each Man who continued in ſaid Service during the Winter, and 9 £. per Man as a Bounty to each one of theſe who ſhall inliſt for another Campaign: And have further voted as Bounty for 5000 Recruits more, 9 £. to each Man who ſhall inliſt as aforeſaid.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

The Harriot Snow Packet Boat, Capt. Bonell, who left Falmouth the 23d of November laſt with the Mail for this Place, after being three Weeks out, and near upon the Banks of Newfoundland, in extream bad Weather, ſhe loſt both her Maſts, and otherways in ſo great Diſtreſs that ſhe was obliged to put back, arriving at Fowey a few Days before Capt. Morris ſailed, with ſeveral Feet of Water in her Hold, and it is ſaid it was a Miracle ſhe got in.

The Earl of Donegall, from New-York, for Liverpool, is loſt near Sligo.

The Ship Duke of Bedford, Straughan, from this Port for Liverpool, is got into Newry.

The Concord, Jacobſon, is arrived at Dover from New-York. And the Suſannah, Johnſon, from New-York, to London, is taken by the French. The Diana Frigate, and her Convoy from New-England is ſafe arrived at Portſmouth. As are all the Tranſports from Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.

*By our laſt Accounts from Pittſburgh, the Beginning of this Month, all was quiet there, and the Garriſon very healthy.*

*The Ship Friendſhip, Captain M'Clellan, for this Port from London, was ready to ſail the Middle of December. And Captain Houſe, alſo for this Place, we hear, would be ready much about the ſame Time.*

*Arrived from this Port; Captain Henderſon, at Amſterdam; the Captains Bible and Ray, at Cork; Captain M'Call, at Glaſgow; and Captain Roach, at Liſbon.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Sally, Joſeph Brown, from N. Caſtle, on Delaware.
Ship Young Samuel, John Southey, from Barbados.
Brig Sally, Iſaac Milner, from Guadaloupe.
Brig Wolfe, Allan M'Kinley, from Dublin.
Snow Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, from Boſton.
Brig Ranger, Richard Hunter, from Londonderry.
Snow Betſey, John Warner, from Jamaica.
Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, from Ditto.
Ship Europa, Walter Rench, from Halifax.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Patten, from Ditto.
Brig Charming Polly, Thomas Cochran, from N. Carolina.
Ship Three Friends, George Kilner, from Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Speedwell, John Dyer, for S. Carolina.
Snow Bedford, George Kidd, for Sligo.
Snow Two Brothers, James Neal, for S. Carolina.

CLEARED.

Snow Frances and Sarah, James Reed, to Barbados.
Ship King George, James Mackey, to Londonderry.
Brig Neptune, George Stevenſon, to Bay of Honduras.
Brig Salley, William Budden, to Jamaica.
Sloop Speedwell, Alexander Dyer, to S. Carolina.


To be SOLD by

*DANIEL ROBERDEAU*,

In Third-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet,

A choice Parcel of WEST-INDIA RUM. ⊙


Philadelphia, February 21, 1760.

BROKE out of the Goal of Hunterdon County, in New-Jerſey, at Trenton, on the 18th Inſtant, one Redmond Magra, about 22 Years of Age, fair Complexion, a down Look, with light Hair: Had on a blue Coat and Breeches, the Coat trimmed with Gold Cord, and the Breeches with Gold Lace at the Knees, a Buff coloured Jacket, with Gold Button holes, black or blue Stockings, and a half worn Hat. Whoever ſecures the above Perſon in any Goal, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by

MOORE FURMAN, Sheriff.


ADAM AREY,

THE NEW JERSEY Poſt, hereby gives Notice, That the Year for which he agreed to ride, will expire the Fifteenth Day of March next; and therefore requeſts thoſe Gentlemen who have their News-papers and Letters carried by him, that they will be ſo kind as to leave their reſpective Monies at the different Places where their Papers are left, which will greatly oblige their very humble Servant, ADAM AREY.

N. B. He propoſes to ride another Year, if proper Encouragement is given.

Juſt imported in the Two Brothers, Captain Marſden, from London, and the General Wolfe, Captain M'Kinly, from Dublin, &c. and to be ſold cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

*ROBERT USHER*,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, the third Door from the Corner of Cheſtnut ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A Large aſſortment of 3 qr. 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, 3 qr. 6 qr. and 8 qr. Iriſh diapers, ſheeting linens, ozenbrigs, blue and cloth coloured and fine and coarſe broadcloths, blue, cloth coloured and mixt plains, blue, mixt and cloth coloured German ſerge, blue and red halfthicks, ſorted coloured ſhaloons, ditto tammies, ditto durants, ditto calimancoes, ditto cambletes, checked nonpronels, croſs barred yard wide ſtuff, a large aſſortment of calicoes and Engliſh and Iriſh ſtamped cottons and chints, black taffeties, ſtriped taffeties, black, ſtriped and pink perſians, yard wide 5 qr. and 6 qr. muſlins, ſilk bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton romals, 6 qr. 7 qr. and 8 qr. fringed diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, piſtol lawns, long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, flowered lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, ſewing ſilk, womens black ſilk mitts, an aſſortment of 7 8ths, yard wide and yard and 3 8ths linen and cotton checks, cotton hollands, narrow ſtriped checks, checked handkerchiefs, cotton patterns for gowns, thickſets, dyed and white fuſtians, dimities, bed bunts, ſamplery canves, a large aſſortment of worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, felt and caſtor hats, Scotch kenting handkerchiefs, plains, ſpotted and flowered Scotch gauze, ſilk ferrit, ſilk laces, ſilk watch ſtrings, Scotch and nuns thread, coloured thread, ivory and horn combs, Dublin ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilver watches, brown buckrams, paper, ſilk and hair, an aſſortment of mohair and ſilk and hair buttons, womens horſe hair and Leghorn hats, a large aſſortment of ribbons, ſtock tape, womens broadcloth cloaks, black gauze lace, black ſilk lace, white edging, new faſhioned gauze and blond caps, womens and mens horſe whips, black and light coloured halian ſilk handkerchiefs, halian crape, womens mitts and gloves, mens gloves, lead, ſhot, 3d. 4d. 6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and a large aſſortment of cutlery and hard ware, and other ſmall goods, &c.

N. B. The partnerſhip of Abraham and Robert Uſher expired in September laſt; all perſons that are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, above the common courſe of payment, are deſired to pay to Abraham or Robert Uſher; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid.

Juſt imported in the Two Brothers, Captain Marſden from London; and the Three Friends, from Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap, for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

*Abraham Uſher*, and *Randle Mitchell*,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Fiſhburn's Wharff,

AN Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, particularly a large Aſſortment of Calicoes, Cottons and Chints, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to Abraham and Robert Uſher, are deſired to pay; and alſo all Perſons indebted to Randle Mitchell are deſired to pay. Tbc.

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque SHIP YOUNG SAMUEL, JOHN SOUTHEY Commander, A noted prime Sailer, mounting 14 ſix and four Pounders between Decks and 12 Swivels, extremely well fitted, and completed with Cloſe Quarters. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, at their Store in Water-ſtreet, or Captain John Southey, at Lloyd's Wharff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, about Eleven o'Clock on the 10th Day of March next, at the Houſe of Jacob Wentz, on the Skippack Road, a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Worceſter Townſhip, bounded by the Lands of Leonard Spear, Chriſtopher Waggoner, the Widow Bean, and of the Proprietaries; containing 103 Acres, ſufficiently wooded and watered, and well improved with Houſe, Barn, Orchard, &c. late the Eſtate of Henry Cunrad, deceaſed; taken in Execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

ALL Merchants in Philadelphia, who have any Demands againſt Charles Garraway, or his Wife, late Shop-keepers in this City, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to us, who are appointed Managers for the Creditors.

ABRAHAM USHER, and RANDLE MITCHELL.

Juſt imported in the Two Brothers, Captain Neil, and to be ſold by

*HENRY* and *ROBERT RITCHIE*,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, above Walnut ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to Mr. Taylor's,

AN Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon. They have likewiſe to ſell a large Parcel of fine old Madeira Wine, of the Vintage 1757; Some of an inferior Sort, and good old Weſt-India Rum. Tbc.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1760.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, on the 12th Day of March next, at the Houſe of John Rudolph, in Darby, Cheſter County, the Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon the ſame Day, two Tracts of Land, containing each about 80 Acres, divided and to be ſold in eight Lots, four of which is cleared Land, joining the Town of Darby, lying between the great Road leading to Cheſter and Darby Creek; on one of the ſaid Lots there is a good Barn, Orchard, and about ſix Acres of Meadow; the other Lots are good Paſture Ground, and pleaſantly ſituated for building thereon, and each well watered. The other Tract, divided into four Lots, is all Wood land, lying about Half a Mile from the aforeſaid, each Lot extending in Breadth on the great Road aforeſaid above 33 Perches, and back from the ſaid Road upwards of 92 Perches, a good Soil, and well timbered, being about a Mile from the navigable Water on Darby Creek; which ſaid Land and Premiſes is Part of the real Eſtate of Job Harvey, deceaſed, and directed to be ſold for the Payment of Legacies, in and by his laſt Will and Teſtament. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale (which will be eaſy) made known on the Day aforeſaid, at the Time and Place aforeſaid, by

ISAAC PEARSON, ſurviving Executor.

WHereas ſeveral Gentlemen that are Antient Britons, have reſolved to celebrate the Feſtival of St. David, the Tutelar Saint of Wales, on Friday, the 1ſt of March, at the Houſe of Thomas Griffiths, being the Sign of King David, and known by the Name of the Britiſh Punch-Houſe, in Water-ſtreet, where all true Deſendants of that venerable Stock will be chearfully received. Tickets to be had at the Bar of the ſaid Houſe. Dinner to be on Table Half an Hour after One o'Clock.

Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS, Mr. JOSHUA JAMES, Stewards.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

*BRoke out of the Goal at New Caſtle the 31ſt Day of December laſt, at Night, a certain David Morgan, about 30 Years of Age, about five Feet ſix Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, ſmall Eyes, and ſhort curled Hair, profeſſes to be a Carpenter by Trade; his Parents now live at Chriſtiana Bridge, in New Caſtle County. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Priſoner, and brings him to the Goal at New-Caſtle, or ſecures him in any other Goal, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* JOHN GARRITSON, Gaoler.

*N. B. All Ship-maſters, Maſters of Stage boats, &c. are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.* ⊕

THREE POUNDS Reward.

*STolen out of William Farquer's Stable, on the 7th of January laſt, a likely ſorrel Mare, about 13 Hands and an Half high, paces ſlow, gallops and trots well, has a Blaze down her Face, and a Snip on her Noſe, has a ſhort Tail, and the Hair is ſheared off the End of the Dock about an Inch and an Half, ſhe is branded on the near Buttock thus B F very plain; the Rogue is ſuppoſed to be a ſhort well ſet Man, ſuppoſed to be near 40 Years of Age, of a ſandy Complexion, had on a light coloured Great-coat, a brown ſtroit bodied Coat, Everlaſting Breeches Check Shirt, and good Shoes and Stockings; it is ſaid he has a croſked Ancle, and goes by ſundry Names, as followeth, viz. Thomas Amſbe, Thamas Hutſon, and Thomas Watſon. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Thief, and ſecures them and brings the Mare to William Farquer's, living at Little Pipe Creek, Frederick County, Maryland, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, if only the Mare Two Pounds and reaſonable Charges, paid by* ⊕ *ALLAN FARQUER, Junior.*

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

*LAſt Fall was two Years was ſtole from the Plantation of William Farquer, three Horſes, two Greys and a Brown, the brown Horſe was about 12 Years old, the other two was one five, the other four Years old, the youngeſt of the grey Horſes has loſt a Piece out of one of his Eye Lids, they have no other particular Fleſh marks that can be remembered, they are all branded on the near Shoulders and Buttocks thus* WA. *Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſes and Thief, and ſecures them, or brings them to William Farquer's, living on Little Pipe Creek, Frederick County, Maryland, ſhall have Twenty five Shillings for each, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Thief paid by* ⊕ *WILLIAM FARQUER.*

*FOUND, ſome Time laſt Month, on the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, the following Goods, viz. four Knives, four Forks, a ſmall Quantity of Ozenbrigs three Germantown Caps, and a double Fint Decanter: The Owner deſcribing theſe ſeveral Things, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to me the Subſcriber,* ⊙ ROBERT CLENCH, *Tavernkeeper.*

*STrayed or ſtolen out of Cheſter-Town, in Kent County, Maryland, on Monday, the 28th Day of January laſt, a grey Gelding, about 13 or 14 Hands high, has a bob Tail, and is ſhod all round; alſo a ſorrel Gelding, about 13 Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, had on a new Saddle, with a Pair of old Houſings, an old Bridle, with Rope Bitts. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſes, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for either of them, paid by* ⊙ THOMAS GARNETT.

*N. B. The ſaid Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been taken away by two Recruits, belonging to Captain Ridge's Party, who were then recruiting in Town, and deſerted the Night the Horſes were miſſing.*

thing but the Tempeſt, joined to the Shortneſs of the Days, ſaved their whole Fleet from total Deſtruction, for Night coming on, we knew not where we were, and therefore it was right to come to an Anchor. The next Morning we found ourſelves in Villaine Bay, with 11 French, and a Frigate within us, nine whereof they hauled up a ſmall River, and we have burnt the other two. We loſt two of our Ships, the Reſolution of 74 Guns, and the Eſſex of 64, which were forced on Shore by the Violence of the Weather. The Hand of Providence has been very viſible in the Protection of our Ship, to the great Admiration of our Fleet, for the French Admiral, and 13 other Ships were upon us for above Half an Hour, notwithſtanding which, we have not loſt a ſingle Man. It is doubtful whether we ſhall do any Thing more, but the Admiral will attempt to burn the reſt To-morrow. I wiſh he may be able to effect it. I am, &c."

*Berlin, Nov.* 24. The laſt Letters from Saxony adviſe, that the King had cauſed the Paſſes of Maxen and Dippoldeſwalde, behind the Auſtrian Army, to be occupied by twenty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under General Finck; and that General Huſſen had taken Poſt at Radeberg, on the other Side of the Elbe. This Diſpoſition is looked upon as a Maſter-ſtroke. If it can be ſupported, it will be difficult for the Auſtrians to attack us in Detail; and perhaps they will be obliged to retire without coming to an Engagement.

M. Daun's Head Quarters, near Dreſden, Nov. 22. On the 20th, a Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of between 17 and 18,000 Men, having advanced to Maxen, with a Deſign to get round the Imperial Army, they were attacked on three Sides at once; on one Side by General Sincere, with the Reſerve of the grand Army; on another by the Prince of Stolberg, with ſix Battalions of the Troops of the Circles, and the Savoy Regiment of Dragoons; and on the third by the Generals Brentano, Rudolph, Palfy, Ried, and Kleefeld, with the Light Troops. General Brentano firſt took the Enemy in the Rear, broke it, and put them into ſuch Diſorder, that they were forced to abandon their Baggage and Artillery, and retire to the Heights between Maxen and Druhne, where they paſſed the Night. At Day-break they ſaw themſelves inveſted by the Conquerors, and without Hopes of a Retreat; ſo that they were obliged to lay down their Arms, and ſurrender Priſoners of War. The Fire of the Artillery and Small Arms was very briſk on both Sides from one till Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, that the Attack began and ended. General Finck, who commanded in Chief, was obliged to ſurrender Priſoner of War, with all his Men. General Wunſch acceded to the Capitulation, after a laſt vain Effort, with three Regiments of Horſe, to break through the Imperial Poſts that ſurrounded them. Thus we have taken from the Pruſſians, without almoſt any effuſion of Blood, 18 Battalions, 25 Squadrons, 9 Generals, 64 Pieces of Cannon, above 50 Pair of Colours, 25 Standards, three Pair of Silver Kettle Drums, many Tents, Baggage, &c.

*Conſtantinople, Oct.* 18. *It is ſaid that the Emiſſaries of the King of Pruſſia have gained over the Receiver-General of the Cuſtoms of this Empire, and that they had lately had a private Conference with him, at which the Grand Vizir aſſiſted incognito. Whatever may be in this, conſidering the Situation of the King of Pruſſia's Affairs, it is not probable that the Ottoman Porte will take any Step in his Favour.*

*Utrecht, November* 26. *Letters from Sileſia of the* 17*th, confirm the Account that the Ruſſians continued their Retreat through the Palatinate of Poſnania towards Thorn, and that General Laudohn, whoſe Troops are reduced, by Sickneſs and Deſertion, to* 12000 *effective Men, is marching by Cracow and Bilitz to Moravia.*

*Hanover, Nov.* 27. *Prince Ferdinand has kept the Field ſo long, to be able to anſwer by a grand Stroke that which his Pruſſian Majeſty was to make in Saxony. But the whole Plan is diſconcerted by an Event which we could not have thought poſſible. The Viciſſitudes of this War are ſingular. The Battle of Bergen, loſt by Prince Ferdinand, broke the King of Pruſſia's Meaſures. The Victory of Minden again was a Miracle which reſtored more than had been loſt. But our Joy was ſoon damped by the Loſs of two Battles againſt the Ruſſians. And now, in the very Moment that the King of Pruſſia, ſure of conquering M. Daun, was principally employed in Means to cut off his Retreat, his Generals have loſt a Third of his Army. We know not how it will fare with him now, or how Prince Ferdinand will raiſe his Camp with Safety.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

*King of Pruſſia's Head-quarters at Willſdruff, Nov.* 24.

*On the* 22*d Inſtant we received here the very diſagreeable News of the Event that has happened to Lieutenant General Finck, and the Troops under his Command. He had been detached by his Pruſſian Majeſty to take Poſt at Maxen, a ſmall Village ſituated in the Road from Saxony into Bohemia, which he accordingly effected. On the* 20*th he was attacked by a ſuperior Force of the Enemy, and drove from his Poſt, retiring by Dohna; but on the next Day, finding himſelf ſurrounded on all Sides by the Auſtrians, he was obliged to capitulate, and accordingly ſurrendered himſelf Priſoner of War, together with eight other General Officers, and his whole Corps, which is reckoned to conſiſt of about* 35 *Squadrons, and* 17 *Battalions; the latter however much weakened by the Campaign they had made againſt the Ruſſians.*

*Warſaw, Nov.* 15. *Count Soltikoff's Army will be augmented, and able to act very early next Campaign; our laſt Letters from Ruſſia adviſing, that the Troops draughted from the old Regiments in Quarters at Peterſburgh, and its Neighbourhood, were beginning to aſſemble near that Capital, where a Number of Sledges were alſo preparing to accelerate their Paſſage into Pruſſia during the Winter.*

*Hamburgh, Nov.* 27. *We hear that Colonel Kleiſt, with a large Detachment of Pruſſian Huſſars, has entered Bohemia, deſtroyed two large Magazines, and taken two General Officers, one of whom is Count Brown, Son of the late Field Marſhal.*

Berlin, Nov. 26. The Severity of the Seaſon obliges his Majeſty to content himſelf with ſharing Saxony with his Enemies for Winter Quarters. He returned the 23d towards Torgau, and, in all Probability, will reſt his Troops there during the very ſevere Weather, in order to bring them the earlier into the Field in the Spring. The King's Forces next Year will be very formidable. The Size of the Men that are enliſted is no longer regarded. Every Man who has the Uſe of his Limbs is looked upon as capable of being made a Soldier; and his Majeſty's Orders are to enliſt all Males, without Exception, from the Age of 14 to 60. Thoſe who are weakly or diſabled, are to be incorporated in the Militia and the Corps in Garriſon.

Extract of a Letter from the King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Willſdruff, dated Nov. 29.

"We are not at all diſconcerted by the Misfortune that has happened to the Troops under General Finck, having God and the King with us; we hope not only to repair our Loſs ſoon, but alſo to remain Maſters of Saxony this Winter, and recover Poſſeſſion of Dreſden. Above 200 of the Troops lately made Priſoners by the Auſtrians, have already found Means to make their Eſcape, and join us, by bye Ways; and ſuppoſing that their Comrades ſhould not be equally fortunate, we have enough to exchange them."

Hamburgh, Nov. 30. Private Letters from Brandenburgh ſay, the King of Pruſſia had ſent Orders to General Manteuffel, who is in Pomerania, to march immediately with all his Troops to Saxony.

Hanover, Dec. 4. Laſt Night arrived an Expreſs with the agreeable News, that on the 30th paſt, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic had attacked, near Fulda, a large Body of Wirtemberg Troops, and not only defeated them, but made three whole Battalions of Grenadiers Priſoners of War, and had taken two Pieces of Cannon, with the Colours of the Regiment of Werneck. By the ſame Expreſs we learn, that the reſt of the Wirtemberg Troops were retiring in Haſte towards the Maine, and that the Hereditary Prince was preparing to purſue them.

Stettin, Nov. 28. The Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood of New Stettin, on the Borders of Pomerania, have found themſelves obliged to take up Arms, in order to put a Stop to the Incurſions of the Ruſſian Light Troops, and have already given Proofs of their Courage, in repulſing a Detachment of 250 Coſſacks, nine of whom they killed on the Spot, wounded many more, and recovered all the Booty they had made.

The Swedes remain very quiet in their Cantonments behind the Peena, and have left in Fort Swinemund only 300 Men.

Hague, December 9. Count d'Affry, Ambaſſador from France, has received another Expreſs from his Court, with Diſpatches which are ſaid to be of the utmoſt Importance; and it is reported, that one of the principal Powers concerned in the preſent War, has conſented to the holding of a Congreſs, in order to bring about a general Accommodation.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Dec. 14. By the laſt Accounts from Prince Ferdinan's Army of the 9th, his Serene Highneſs's Head-Quarters continued at Kroſſdorff. The French were retreating by Butzbach towards Friedberg. The Governor, that was left at Gieſſen with a Garriſon of 2000 Men, having refuſed to ſurrender upon a Summons, the Place was blockaded by a Body of Troops under the Command of the Duke of Holſtein, and the reſt of the Army is to be in Quarters of Cantonment in the adjacent Villages.

From Saxony we hear, that the King of Pruſſia had left his Head Quarters at Willſdruff, and had ſet out for Freyberg, where he arrived on the 30th at Noon, and took the Command of the Corps there, and found every Thing in very good Order. Nothing material had happened on the 2d Inſtant at that Poſt. The grand Pruſſian Army remained in the mean Time under the Orders of his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry. [So far Gazette.]

Warſaw, Nov. 21. Yeſterday we received Advice, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, as a freſh Proof of her Attachment to the common Cauſe, has ordered 20,000 of her Troops from the Army of Count Soltikoff to join the Auſtrian Gen. Laudohn, and to be entirely at his Command; which, conſidering the great Military Genius of that General, we flatter ourſelves, will extremely harraſs the King of Pruſſia, by dividing his Attention between Saxony and Sileſia.

Berlin, Dec 2. Notwithſtanding the late Check at Maxen, the King propoſes to paſs the Winter in Saxony; his Majeſty hath not recalled the 15 Battalions that are at Freyberg, and Gen. Huſſen maintains his Ground on the Right of the Elbe, with a Corps of about 8000 Men. Of the Troops taken at Maxen, ſome daily find Means to eſcape, and join our Army.

Hague, Dec. 10. The Field Marſhal Duke Lewis of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle has had Conferences with ſeveral of the Miniſters of the Belligerant Powers, and the Imagination of our Politicians is at Work to find out the Subject of them.

Paris, Dec. 8. The Duke d'Aiguillon has put the Troops, which were deſtined for the Invaſion, into Winter Quarters along the Coaſts, where they will be ready in the Spring, till when the Expedition is deferred, and will take Place, if there ſhould be no Change in the Diſpoſitions of the Belligerant Powers.

An Expreſs from the Hague has brought us the Declarations made by the Courts of London and Berlin to the Belligerant Powers. The King our Sovereign, who has never had any Thing more at Heart than the Repoſe of Europe, and who only took up Arms becauſe he was forced to it, has ſent to the Count d'Affry, his Ambaſſador, ſuch an Anſwer as might be expected from his Majeſty. Our Enemies feel, as well as we, the Calamities of the War, and the Neceſſity of putting an End to it; but the Difficulty of ſatisfying the Parties unjuſtly wronged, and ſettling a laſting Peace, are certainly great.

*Konigſberg, Dec.* 4. *Count Soltikoff, Commander of the Ruſſian Army, has juſt informed the Baron de Korff, our Governor, that the Rigour of the Seaſon, and the Scarcity of Proviſions, which begins to be felt in the Quarters of Cantonment of his Troops along the Wartha, having hindered him from continuing his Operations, he had on the* 25*th ult. ſent Orders to the General Officers who ſerved under him, to march with their reſpective Diviſions towards the Viſtula, and enter the Winter Quarters aſſigned them along that River.*

*Hanau, Dec.* 11. *The Loſs ſuſtained by the Wirtembergers in the late Action of the* 30*th ult. appears to have been more conſiderable than was at firſt reported,* 120 *Waggons, filled with dead Bodies, have been ſeen carried off, beſides* 250 *Horſes.*

*Hanover, Dec.* 11. *Since the French Army have quitted their advantageous Situation in the Neighbourhood of Gieſſen, a Body of our Troops, commanded by General Kilmanſeg, has approached near that Place, and ſo cloſely blocked it up, that nothing can go in or out, ſo that we expect every Moment to hear of its Surrender, without entering on a formal Siege.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Wilſdruff, Dec. 6.

General Diercke, who had been detached by his Majeſty to the right Bank of the Elbe, occupied a ſtrong Poſt oppoſite to Meiſſen, with ſeven Battalions of Infantry, and one thouſand Horſe. This Poſt was ſo advantageous, that he thought his Retreat to Meiſſen abſolutely ſecure, eſpecially as he had been aſſured by the Pontooners, that they could lay a Bridge over the Elbe in a few Hours (for they had been obliged, during the hard Froſt, to withdraw the Bridge of Boats they had over that River, and the wooden Bridge at Meiſſen had been broke down by the Auſtrians) but when they attempted to lay a Bridge of Pontoons, it was found impracticable, becauſe of the Quantity of Ice floating in the River. General Diercke was therefore reduced to the Neceſſity of making Uſe of the Boats to carry over his Cavalry, and Part of his Infantry, on the 3d Inſt. which took up a great Deal of Time, whilſt he himſelf with 3 Battalions formed the Rear-guard; and during the Night of the 3d and 4th, all his Cavalry, with four Battalions of Infantry, were tranſported to Meiſſen. But towards the Morning of the 4th, he was attacked, and, after a very brave Defence, the three Battalions, that formed the Rear-guard, being overpowered with Numbers, were either killed, or made Priſoners, except ſome Part of the three Battalions which found Means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is wounded, and a Priſoner.

The Troops that were ſaved, as well Cavalry as Infantry, marched directly to Torgau to ſtrengthen the Garriſon of that Place.

This Morning at Seven o'Clock, the King of Pruſſia, who had returned hither from Freyberg on the 3d, ſet out for the ſame Place. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry commands, in the King's Abſence, our grand Army, which remains in its former Poſition.

Hague, December 18. By Advices of the 11th Inſtant from Prince Ferdinand, his Serene Highneſs remained ſtill at Kroſſdorff; and the Hereditary Prince had been reinforced, and was marched towards Treffurth on the Worra: The Duke of Broglio continued to canton about Friedberg, not caring to diſperſe his Army into Winter Quarters whilſt Prince Ferdinand kept the Field. The Town of Gieſſen is blockaded; whether any Thing more has been attempted againſt it, is not yet known, though the Froſt is ſo hard, that one Part of their Defence, which is the Water, muſt be rendered uſeleſs. [So far Gazette.]

LONDON, November 20.

*It is ſaid the Marquis of Granby has ordered ſome Thouſand Barrels of Porter to be ſent to the Army in Germany, for the Uſe of the common Soldiers, and at his own Expence.*

*M. Bompar's Squadron, of eight Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates, is arrived at Breſt, from St. Domingo, with a great Treaſure.*

*Nov.* 21. *Advice being received that the French Court have determined to make the utmoſt Efforts to get Poſſeſſion of the Electorate of Hanover, the nine following Regiments are, we hear, to be ſent to Germany, to reinforce Prince Ferdinand, viz. the* 5*th, Hodgſon's;* 8*th, Barrington's;* 11*th, Bockland's;* 19*th, Lord George Beauclerk's;* 24*th, Cornwallis's;* 30*th, Loudon's;* 33*d, Lord Charles Hay's;* 34*th, Effingham's;* 36*th, Lord R. Manners's, with a Brigade of the Foot Guards, and ſeveral Troops of Light Cavalry.*

*Nov.* 22. *There are private Letters from France which adviſe, that all Things there were in great Confuſion; that they pay their Intereſt in baſe Metal, that their Trade is at a Stand, that they have no Revenue coming in, and that the Money they now coin muſt be ſent into Germany to pay their Troops; ſo that nothing can relieve them but a Peace.*

*We hear that the Number of Men for his Majeſty's Sea Service, for the enſuing Year, will be* 70000.

*By an Expreſs arrived Yeſterday from Dublin, to an eminent Merchant in London, there is Advice, that Credit is firmly re-eſtabliſhed there again, and that all Things go on well.*

*Nov.* 23. *The Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel is making all his Forces complete, and raiſing* 6000 *freſh Troops, which are to be taken into Britiſh Pay. The Britiſh and Hanoverian Troops are likewiſe to be completed and augmented; ſo that the Allied Army will amount to between* 80 *and* 90,000 *Men.*

December 3. The following is ſaid to be authentick. On the 20th Inſtant, the French Squadron incloſed Commodore Duff, with his ſmall Squadron, in Quiberon, who were drawn up in a Line of Battle; but ſeeing Sir Edward Hawke, they endeavoured to get off. Sir John Bently, in the Warſpite, began the Engagement. The Dorſetſhire ſuffered moſt. There is only one Officer killed, which is Lieutenant Price, of the Magnanime. The French Rear-Admiral is killed, and it is ſuppoſed that M. Conflans is drowned. There were only fifteen Men ſaved out of the French Ship of 74 Guns, which was ſunk, and 25 out of the other; though it was ſuppoſed there were 1000 Men in each. The Formidable, which is taken, had 400 Men killed. The Soleil Royale (burnt) was gilt to the Water's Edge.

We hear that the Formidable French Man of War, carrying 80 Braſs Guns, of 48, 36, and 24 Pounders, is 15 Feet longer in the Keel, than any of the Ships in His Majeſty's Navy, and alſo every other Way in Proportion to the ſame.

We hear, that three ſmall Squadrons of Frigates, and other ſmall Ships of Force, are now in Queſt of Commodore Thurot, two in Purſuit of him on the Coaſt of Scotland, and the other watching his Return in Caſe he ſhould ſlip along the Coaſt of Norway.

M. Conflans, on deſcrying Admiral Hawke's Fleet, led the Flight himſelf for the Gulph of Vannes; but the Storm ariſing from Shore, prevented his making the Harbour.

We hear that one of the French Officers on board the Formidable Man of War, taken in the Engagement, wrote a very moving Letter to Admiral Hawke, ſetting forth the miſerable Condition he and the Crew were in, having ſo many wounded Men on board, and begged that he would permit them to be ſet on Shore; which Requeſt, we hear, the Admiral granted, in regard that the wounded Men might get more Aſſiſtance than they could have on board.

Dec. 4. By a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet we are informed, that it was contrary to the Opinion of M. Conflans in ſailing from Breſt; that after he had received ſailing Orders he ſent an Officer to Paris, to endeavour to perſuade them from the Enterprize, and to wait for a more ſeaſonable Opportunity; but inſtead of liſtening to his Advice, freſh Orders were ſent for his putting to Sea with all Diligence, when he was forced to obey his Orders, the Conſequence of which was, the Deſtruction of the beſt Part of their Fleet.

Lieut. Aningham, who brought into Falmouth the Dutch Veſſel, with the News of Sir Edward Hawke's having defeated the French Squadron, is made a Poſt Captain.

[ *For more News, return to the Second Page.* ]

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*February* 28, 1760. NUMB. 1627.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

By the HONOURABLE
*JAMES HAMILTON*, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Information has been given to me, that an *Indian* Man, and an *Indian* Boy, were lately found murdered, within a few Miles of the Town of *Carliſle*, in the County of *Cumberland*, by Perſons unknown; and an *Indian* Woman and Child, of the ſame Family, were miſſing, and ſuſpected likewiſe to be killed: AND WHEREAS ſuch horrid Practices may, in the preſent critical Situation of Affairs with the *Indian* Nations, be attended with the moſt grievous Conſequences to the Inhabitants, by renewing all the diſmal Calamities of an *Indian* War; I have therefore thought fit to iſſue *THIS MY PROCLAMATION*, hereby ſtrictly requiring and enjoining all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majeſty's Liege Subjects, within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the Authors, Perpetrators, Abettors and Accomplices of the ſaid Murders; and, for their Encouragement, I do hereby offer and promiſe the Reward of *ONE HUNDRED POUNDS* for each and every Perſon who ſhall be diſcovered, apprehended and convicted of the aforeſaid Murders, or of being in any wiſe aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting the ſame. AND WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt Conſequence, that a good Underſtanding, and friendly Intercourſe, ſhould be cultivated and preſerved, and the Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip, lately concluded between His Majeſty's Subjects, and the ſeveral *Indian* Nations, be inviolably obſerved, I do hereby further ſtrictly enjoin and require all His Majeſty's Subjects, within this Government, to avoid all Quarrels and Contentions with any *Indians*, who either do reſide, or are paſſing through this Province; and earneſtly recommend it, as a Meaſure highly conducive to the Safety and Peace thereof, to treat all the *Indians* with Civility and brotherly Kindneſs.

*GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at* Philadelphia, *this Twenty-firſt Day of* February, *in the Thirty-third Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty.*

JAMES HAMILTON.

*By His Honour's Command,*
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

*N. B. One Hundred POUNDS makes Two Hundred and Sixty-ſeven DOLLARS.*

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*Pennſylvania*, ſs. *February* 28, 1760.

ALL Officers and Soldiers, formerly in the Pay of this Province, who have any Arrears of Pay due to them, which they have not ſettled with me for, are deſired to come and ſettle for the ſame, at my Office in Philadelphia, before the 25th Day of March next, as my Accounts are then required to be laid before the Commiſſioners.

JAMES YOUNG, Paymaſter P. F.

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*To be ſold by public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th Day of March next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, the Sale to begin at Six o'Clock in the Evening, ſundry Lots of Land, near the South Side of this City, belonging to* HUGH DAVEY, *viz.*

ONE Water Lot, Wharff and Stores; the Lot containing 103 Feet front on Water-ſtreet, and 111 Feet on the River Delaware, bounded North by Ground late of Attwood Shute, and South by Ground of the Widow Jekyll.

One Lot betwixt Front-ſtreet and Penn-ſtreet, containing on ſaid Front-ſtreet 45 Feet, and on ſaid Penn-ſtreet 47 Feet and an Half, bounded on the North by a Lot of Ground late of Attwood Shute, and on the South by a Lot of Ground belonging to Peter Turner, junior.

Alſo three Schuylkill Lots, containing in Breadth 102 Feet, and extending from Front to Second-ſtreet, and from Second to Third-ſtreet, and from Third to Fourth ſtreet, betwixt Pine-ſtreet and Cedar-ſtreet. A Plan of the ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe.

Alſo to be ſold, a Tract of choice Land, with a Stream of Water thereon, convenient for erecting a Mill, containing 512 Acres, with the uſual Allowance for Roads, lying on the River Saſquehannah, in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County, bounded by Lands of Richard Peters, William Rinicks, and others: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Tract, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to JOSEPH FOX.

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DUBLIN, *December* 4.

THIS Day the Houſe of Commons reſolved, *Nem. Con.* "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to return his Grace our ſincere Thanks for his moſt ſeaſonable Interpoſition, in uſing the moſt effectual Means Yeſterday, to diſperſe a moſt dangerous and inſolent Multitude of People, aſſembled before the Parliament Houſe, in order moſt illegally and audaciouſly to obſtruct and inſult the Members of both Houſes of Parliament, attending the public Service of the Nation; in manifeſt Violation of the Rights and Privileges of Parliament. And humbly to requeſt his Grace, that he will be pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, offering ſuch Reward as he ſhall think proper, for the Diſcovery of any of the Perſons ſo aſſembled, or of ſuch Perſons as may have incited and encouraged them thereto."

*December* 5. This Day the Lords concurred with the Houſe of Commons in their Addreſs to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

*December* 8. The chief Magiſtrate of this City having been informed, "that the Minds of great Numbers of well diſpoſed Citizens have of late been diſquieted with Jealouſies and Apprehenſions, induſtriouſly infuſed and propogated, that certain Meaſures were intended to be taken, in Conſequence whereof there were to be no more Parliaments held in this Kingdom. He therefore thinking it incumbent upon him to remove all groundleſs Fears that have a Tendency to indiſpoſe the Minds of his Fellow Citizens to that Peace and good Order, which it is his Duty to preſerve in this City, doth, upon this Occaſion, take upon him, with the utmoſt Certainty, to aſſure them, that there is not the leaſt Foundation for any Fears, Jealouſies, or Apprehenſions whatever, upon the Account aforeſaid.

"And he doth further recommend it to their moſt ſerious Conſideration, how far any notorious Diſturbances happening in this City may be injurious to the Trade thereof, in as much as great Numbers of the Gentry of the Kingdom may thereby be deterred from that Reſidence here, which hath been uſual at ſuch Seaſons as the preſent, and which hath been greatly conſidered as extremely beneficial to the Traders and Manufacturers of this City."

*Dec.* 15. On the 3d Inſtant a dangerous and inſolent multitude of People, having rioutouſly aſſembled before the Parliament Houſe, and in the Avenues leading thereto, and moſt audaciouſly aſſaulted and inſulted ſeveral Members of both Houſes of Parliament going thereto, and compelled many of the Members to repeat certain Oaths by them dictated, and committed ſeveral other Enormities, in manifeſt Violation of the Rights and Privileges of Parliament;

The Lord Lieutenant and Council have iſſued a Proclamation, in order to bring ſuch enormous Offenders to Puniſhment (in Purſuance of an Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament preſented to his Grace) declaring, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, within the Space of three Kalendar Months, diſcover any of the Perſons concerned in the ſaid Riot and Outrage, they ſhall receive as a Reward the Sum of Fifty Pounds for each of the firſt ten Perſons who ſhall be apprehended and convicted thereof. And that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, in the Time aforeſaid, diſcover any of the Perſons who compelled any of the Members of either Houſe of Parliament to repeat the ſaid Oaths, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds upon their being convicted. And if any of the Perſons concerned, ſhall diſcover any of the Perſons who excited and encouraged the ſaid Multitude to commit the ſaid Offence, ſo that ſuch Perſon or Perſons be convicted, ſhall, over and above the ſaid Reward, receive His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon for the ſaid Offence.

And as a Drum was beat for gathering a riotous and tumultuous Aſſembly, at a Place known by the Name of the Liberty, in the remote Parts of Dublin, and an Oration publickly made for infuſing groundleſs Fears and Apprehenſions in the Minds of His Majeſty's Subjects, and for inciting them to Tumult and Diſorder; In Conſequence of which great Numbers of Perſons re-aſſembled in College-Green, where ſeveral unheard-of Outrages were by them committed, and Inſults offered to many Members of both Houſes of Parliament; the Lord Mayor of Dublin hath offered a Reward of Fifty Pounds to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, within three Kalendar Months, firſt diſcover and cauſe to be apprehended the Perſon who beat the Drum; and Fifty Pounds for diſcovering and apprehending the Perſon who made the Oration; and alſo Twenty Pounds for diſcovering and apprehending each of the Perſons immediately concerned and acting in any Inſult as aforeſaid, offered to the Perſon of any Member of eithre Houſe of Parliament.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled, have preſented the following Addreſs to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

*May it pleaſe your Grace,*

"The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled, who truſt that they ſhall ever be deemed by your Grace, as in Truth they are, amongſt the moſt dutiful and loyal of His Majeſty's Subjects, do beg Leave with all Sincerity to expreſs our utmoſt Deteſtation and Abhorence of thoſe Riots and Diſturbances, in the Courſe of which many reſpectable Perſonages of both Houſes of Parliament have been inſulted in their Attendance upon the Buſineſs of the Nation.

"And we do further, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, aſſure your Grace, that we will employ our utmoſt Attention to the Uſe of all proper and effectual Means for the withdrawing from Deluſion any, who with no ill Intentions may be miſled; and for the Detecting thoſe, if any there are, who for evil Purpoſes have been the Authors of that Deluſion, as well as thoſe who under the Pretence of it, and in the Proſecution of ſuch Purpoſes, have committed ſuch unheard-of Outrages; to the End that they may be made amenable to thoſe Laws which, under His Majeſty, we conſider as our Protection; and which they have dared ſo audaciouſly to inſult.

"And we preſume to hope, that no Schemes of Riot and Diſorder, projected in the remote Parts of this City out of the Reach of its Juriſdiction, and afterwards executed within it, with that Suddenneſs and Surprize, as made it almoſt impoſſible for us to have prevented, ſhall in your Grace's Thoughts be imputed to us as any Failure in that Duty and Loyalty which it hath ever been our higheſt Glory to have preſerved.

"The many honourable Franchiſes which we now enjoy, are the Accumulation of Favours granted to our City by His Majeſty's Royal Anceſtors, as the Rewards of that ſteady Loyalty with which we have ever adhered to the Conſtitution of theſe Kingdoms; and when that deluded Prince King James did withdraw his Countenance from us as Men that were diſloyal to him; he did it by turning his Back upon the Conſtitution, to which we had ever kept ourſelves indiſſolubly united. And thus were we found upon the coming of our great Deliverer King William, to whoſe juſt Acknowledgments for our Services we owe, among other more ſubſtantial Privileges, thoſe outward Marks of Dignity and Authority which do, at this Day, decorate and diſtinguiſh the Perſons of the chief Magiſtrate and chief Officers of our City.

"Nor were we leſs mindful of true Loyalty in the Infancy of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, that genuine and fair Offſpring of the glorious Revolution; our Conduct at that Time having been eſteemed to be ſuch, as to have deſerved the publick Approbation of the Commons of this Kingdom, in their Recommendation of us to his late Majeſty for his Favour, on Account of important Services done by us in the Promoting of his Succeſſion.

"Such as our City hath been, ſuch is it now, in all Duty and Affection to the beſt of Princes, and in a moſt grateful Senſe of the many Bleſſings we enjoy under his moſt auſpicious Government.

"From a Conſciouſneſs of theſe Sentiments in ourſelves, and from that hereditary Regard for Honour and for Juſtice which hath rendered your Grace's Family ſo illuſtrious upon our Annals, as well as from the Royal Diſpoſitions of that moſt gracious Prince, whoſe Juſtice and Favour towards us you have the great Charge to adminiſter: We form to ourſelves the well founded Confidence, not only, that the Proſperity of this Kingdom in general will be the great Object of your Grace's Adminiſtration, but alſo, that under it, we, ever perſevering in our Loyalty, ſhall obtain all due Countenance to our City, and a Protection for thoſe valuable Franchiſes which our Loyalty hath ſo honourably procured to us.

"*In Teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the common Seal of the ſaid City to be hereto affixed, this Tenth Day of December, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-nine.*"

LONDON, *December* 25.

Letters from Dublin give the following Account of the late Diſturbances in that City. That the Minds of the People, as ſuppoſed, to prepare them for the French Invaſion, had been poiſoned by their Emiſſaries with the Notion of an Union being intended between England and Ireland, that they were to have no more Parliaments, were to be ſubject to the ſame Taxes, &c. Upon this a Mob of many Thouſands broke into the Houſe of Lords, inſulted them, and would have burnt the Journals, if they could have found them, and ſeated an old Woman on the Throne. Not content with this, they obliged all the Members of both Houſes that they met in the Streets, to take an Oath that they would never conſent to ſuch an Union, or give any Vote contrary to the true Intereſt of Ireland. Many Coaches of obnoxious Perſons were cut or broke, their Horſes killed, &c. One Gentleman, in particular, narrowly eſcaped being hanged, a Gallows being erected for that Purpoſe. The Horſe and Foot were drawn out on this Occaſion, but could not diſperſe them till Night; and the Day after, the Addreſſes to the Lord Lieutenant were agreed to, and a Committee of Enquiry appointed.

*Peterſburgh, October* 13. Peace is looked upon here as an Event by no Means near at Hand, the Empreſs having iſſued an Ordinance which enjoins the raiſing the 128th Man in all the Provinces which uſually furniſh Recruits. By this Means 45000 Men will be raiſed, excluſive of what may be further levied upon Occaſion, in Eſtonia, Finland, Livonia, the Ukraine, and the vaſt Diſtrict of Siberia, which Countries are not compriſed in the preſent Ordinance. We may judge from this of the Extent, and, in a Manner, inexhauſtible Reſources of this Empire. The Recruits above-mentioned, together with 7000 Men belonging to our Garriſon, will be ſent to reinforce Field Marſhal Count de Soltikoff, whoſe Orders are to exert, as much as poſſible, his Military Operations during the Winter, and begin them again early in the Spring.

*Paris, Nov.* 5. The Advantages which the Engliſh have gained over us this Year, and particularly their laſt Acquiſition of Quebec, which will probably draw after it the Loſs of all Canada, calls upon this Nation more than ever to exert its utmoſt Efforts to preſerve the Reputation it has always borne. No ſooner was the King's plate carried to the Mint to be converted into Specie, but the Example was followed by the Princes of the Blood, and by all the Nobility and Gentry, without Diſtinction; which will, without Doubt, be imitated by all the Towns and Provinces throughout the Kingdom. The Plate is received at the Mint at the Rate of 52 Livres per Marck, and the Proprietors are paid for it partly in Specie, and the reſt in Bills, which bear 5 per Cent. Intereſt. A Liſt of the Perſons who bring in their Plate is every Day ſent to the King, and it is aſſured that what has been already delivered amounts to the Value of 18 or 20 Millions of Livres. By this, and other Reſources, we ſhall be able to raiſe immenſe

Sums; and it is said, that towards the End of the present Year the Money produced by the several Funds will bring into the King's Coffers 189 Millions of Livres.

*November* 9. They write from Turin, that the King of Sardinia, who is very attentive to all publick Events, keeps his Army constantly in Readiness, and that it consists of 40,000 chosen Troops; his Sardinian Majesty is likewise making the Harbour of Nice one of the first in Europe.

*Francfort, Nov.* 16. The new French General tried the other Day to open his Command with a Coup d'Eclat; for which Reason he sent a large Detachment very privately towards Marpurg, in order to surprize it; but the Commandant of that Place was so well upon his Guard, that he gave them a very warm Reception, and obliged them to march back again, after leaving 800 Men dead upon the Spot.

*Petersburgh, October* 30. Count Esterhasi, who resides here as Ambassador from the Court of Vienna, has lately received a considerable Sum of Money, in order to enable him to advance Half a Year of the Subsidy stipulated to be paid by his Court to ours. The Orders which were lately given by the Government for raising 45,000 Recruits meet with more Difficulties in their Execution than were at first expected, most of the young People, capable of bearing Arms, having absented themselves to avoid being forced into the Service against their Inclinations. The Galleys and other Vessels which were here and at Cronstadt, laden with Provisions and other Necessaries for the Army, have just had Orders sent them not to depart, and they are going to be unladen. There are about 40 of them, and it is not known what can have occasioned such an Order.

*Paris, Nov.* 16. Such Quantities of Plate are sent into the Mint Office, that if the Provinces follow the Example of the Metropolis, there will shortly be Money enough to supply the Exigencies of the State. The Duke de Penthievre, besides the Sacrifice of all his fine Plate, has sent Four Millions of Livres in Gold to the Royal Treasury. The same Zeal appears thro' all Ranks and Conditions of People, both Clergy and Laity. An Actress belonging to the Opera has sent in Plate to the Amount of 20,000 Livres.

*Berlin, Nov.* 27. Letters of the 20th from Cossel, in Upper Silesia, advise, that Major Gen. Werner had attacked and defeated near Troppau an Austrian Detachment of 800 Croats, Dragoons, and Uhlans. Upwards of 100 with a Colonel were killed on the Spot, and above 300 with 17 Officers made Prisoners.

*Lipstadt, Dec.* 7. General Imhoff encamps near Hattingen, from whence we learn that his Light Troops have had the Advantage over the Enemies in a Skirmish on this Side Elberfield.

*Paris, Dec.* 14. The Misfortune which befel the Fleet under the Command of the Marshal de Conflans, is looked upon with great Concern, and the more so, as we are persuaded that it was owing to the bad Conduct of some of the Officers. The Desire of the Publick to have Justice done in an Affair wherein its Interest and Honour are so essentially concerned, has probably given Rise to the Report, that the Officers who misbehaved upon that Occasion have been degraded from their Nobility, that three of them will lose their Lives, and that fifteen others will be branded with Infamy. Be that as it may, the eight Men of War, which, after that fatal Day, retired into one of the Ports in the Isle of Aix, have been disarmed, and brought into the River Charante; but we are extremely anxious with Regard to the Fate of those Ships that lie at the Mouth of the Villaine, where, if they continue long, they cannot fail to receive great Damage, on Account of the Shallowness of the River, and its hard gravelly Bottom.

*Frontiers of Saxony, Dec.* 11. The King of Prussia is at present at Friedberg; from whence the Austrians attempted in vain on the 10th to dislodge the Troops under Gen. Hulsen. Marshal Daun has fixed his Head-Quarters at Pirna, and Part of his Troops have already taken the Rout to Bohemia. The Cold has set in so severe, that the hardiest Veteran can no longer keep the Field.

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By His Majesty's Sloop Albany, Captain Jervis, arrived at New-York, in 35 Days from Plymouth, we have Advices to the Fourth of January; but, for want of Time and Room, can only insert what follows, viz.

H A G U E, December 18.

M. D'AFFRY, the French Embassador, has presented to the States General the following Memorial.

'High and Mighty Lords,

'I have the Honour to represent to your High Mightinesses, that the King my Master, intending to send from 'the Heart of his Kingdom a Train of heavy Artillery to 'his Army on the Lower Rhine, his Majesty has expressly 'commanded me to instruct your High Mightinesses to 'grant a Passage for this Artillery on the Meuse, that it 'may meet with no Obstruction by the Way. The King 'my Master is so much convinced of the good Disposition, 'and of the Friendship of your High Mightinesses for his 'Majesty, that he is persuaded you will not refuse a favourable Answer to his Request; but that, on the contrary, it will be immediately granted.'

The States immediately granted the Prayer of this Memorial.

Hanover, Dec. 21. All the national Troops of Great-Britain that are in the Army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, together with some others in the Pay of that Crown, have received Orders to march as fast as possible towards Saxony, to join the King of Prussia. The Command of this Corps will be given to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who has hitherto been so successful in all his Expeditions.

*Breslau, Dec.* 11. Two Detachments of our Troops, on the 6th of this Month, drove the Enemy from the Posts of Beneschau and Hultschin, killed a Number of them, and made a Lieutenant Colonel, named Mannersdorff, and 67 Soldiers Prisoners. According to the unanimous Report of Deserters, General Laudohn's Corps has lost upwards of 4000 Men since it marched from Poland to the Upper Silesia.

Versailles, Dec. 30. At length the Court has received News from Captain Thurot, who was warned in Time of the ill Success of M. de Conflans putting out to Sea. We consider as unserviceable, the Ships that ran up the Villaine: They flung their Guns overboard, in order to get into it; and at low Water they lie dry on a gravelly Bed.

Berlin, Dec. 20. The King waits, to strike a signal Blow, only for the Arrival of nine Battalions, and three Regiments of Horse, that are coming from Silesia, and for another Reinforcement of 3000 Foot, and 500 Horse, that are coming from Pomerania.

Lipstadt, Dec. 21. The Allies have dislodged the advanced Guard of the Duke de Broglio's Army from Butzbach.

Hague, Dec. 26. We are assured that the Dispatches which the Austrian Minister received on the 23d, imported, that his Court would readily agree to the holding a Congress.

Croisse (in Britanny) Dec. 11. Three English Ships of the Line, with two Frigates and a Bomb, which appeared before our Harbour Yesterday Morning, and cannonaded us without Effect, from 8 till Noon, for refusing to deliver up the Guns of the English Ships that were cast away, have just now been joined by two other Bombs, followed by 17 other large Ships. To-morrow Morning they will probably begin a furious Bombardment. The Inhabitants are already running away with their best Effects.

L O N D O N, December 31.

A Battalion of each of the three Regiments of Foot-Guards, will embark very early in the Spring for Germany, to join the Allied Army: As will several marching Regiments, and at least Eight of Horse, all from England; it being judged necessary not to weaken the Forces at present in Scotland or Ireland; a fine Train of Artillery is also getting ready to embark with them, and a large Detachment of Engineers, Bombardiers, &c.

The Cheseria, from a Place 20 Leagues above Quebec, of near 500 Tons, mounting 18 six Pounders, and has six more in her Hold, with 100 Men, and six English Prisoners, is sent into Bristol by the Rippon Man of War, who took her the 20th Instant 70 Leagues from the Lizard. She sailed from Quebec with four or five others; one, a Brigantine, ran ashore coming down the River. The Forts fired as they passed the Town; but did them little or no Damage.

By the Groyne Mails there is Advice that Admiral Broderick's Squadron are put into Cadiz, having received Damage in bad Weather.

We are informed that Admiral Boscawen will set out this Week for Portsmouth, in order to relieve Sir Edward Hawke; and that Admiral Saunders will soon be appointed to the Command of a very important Expedition.

They write from Vienna, that the Court expects to have not fewer than 30,000 Croatians in its Service next Campaign.

Some Letters from Hanover tell us, that the British Troops are gone to Saxony with the Hereditary Prince; but some think that they mean only the Highland Battalion under Major Keith, who fleshed their Maiden Swords in the Action with the Wirtemburgers.

Last Week several Ships advertised on the Royal Exchange for Goods and Passengers for Quebec, for the first Time.

Jan. 2. The last Advices from Hamburgh, and other Places in the North, speak with great Assurance of the speedy renewing, not only the Treaty of Commerce, but the ancient and friendly Correspondence between the Courts of London and Petersburgh.

A certain Number of Troops are ordered to be ready to embark on an Expedition, it is said, against Martinico.

By a Letter from Vienna, dated the 15th ult. we are informed, that Orders had been sent to Count Daun, that, as soon as he had put his Troops into Winter Quarters, he should repair immediately to Vienna, to consult, in Conjunction with the Ministers of the other Powers, on the Operations of the ensuing Campaign; but all the other Officers are to continue at their respective Posts.

We hear that the Earl of Halifax, Sir Thomas Robinson, and Major Gen. Yorke, are to be the Ministers at the ensuing Congress.

By a Letter from Madrid we have Advice, that it was thought Gen. Wall would be again appointed Prime Minister, notwithstanding the French Minister at that Court had done all that lay in his Power to prevent it.

January 4. It has been declared in the first Levee of this Kingdom, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had received Advice, by private Letters from Francfort, that M. de Broglio was collecting all his Forces together, in order either to attack him, or march into Hesse.

The Situation of Affairs in Germany will not permit Lord Granby, nor General Waldegrave to return so soon as was expected.

Advice is expected daily from Germany, of a Battle being fought betwixt the King of Prussia and Count Daun. The last Advices from Dresden bring, that the City was so exhausted of Provisions, that Count Daun must be obliged to leave it for want of Subsistance; and as the King of Prussia had called in all his Detachments, and the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was able to join him with a considerable Body detached from the Army of Prince Ferdinand, he seemed resolved, if there was a Possibility, to bring him to an Engagement; which, no Doubt, if it happens, will be a bloody one.

Four Thousand Ton of Shipping is contracted for by the Government, to carry a Reinforcement of Troops to Embden, in order to reinforce Prince Ferdinand's Army.

By a Letter from France we have Advice, that M. de Bompar has been tried by a Court-martial, for not destroying Commodore Moore's Fleet in the West-Indies, and was condemned to be shot; and that Marshal Conflans had been tried, and acquitted.

*The great Statesmen in Holland are labouring very assiduously to bring about a Congress; from an Apprehension, that if the Army of the Allies upon the Rhine should, in case of the Continuance of the War, be augmented in the Manner that is proposed, and gain any considerable Advantage over the French, they may find themselves under an absolute Necessity of altering that Conduct which they have hitherto pursued, in order to comply with the general Interest and Inclinations of their Subjects.*

*The States of Holland and West Friesland have come to a Resolution to equip 28 Ships of War, to protect their Commerce and Navigation, during the Year 1760.*

*By a Letter from Corke, of the 24th of December, we are informed, that the Maidstone Frigate, which arrived at Cove the 23d, brings Advice, that the People of the Resolution Man of War, that was lost in the late Engagement, had got safe on Shore, and were civilly treated by the French; and that on M. Conflans's going ashore, the People hooted at him, threw Dirt, and spit in his Face.*

Letters from Paris say, that in order to make a vigorous Effort next Campaign, besides the extraordinary Levies made daily, they talk of raising the Militia, in order to replace the Battalions that are to be incorporated with the regular Forces; but that if more than 55,000 Men should be required, it is foreseen they must take married Men. In many Parishes where, at the Beginning of the War, they counted 18 or 20 Batchelors fit for the Service, there scarce remain at present four or five; and in Consequence of this the Lands lie untilled.

CHARLESTOWN (in South-Carolina) February 6.

The Murderers, and others of the disaffected Cherokees, broke out in open Hostilities soon after the Army left Keowee. Expresses have been sent to all the Northern Governments, as far as New-York, to General Amherst, &c. The General Assembly of this Province is now sitting.

*Extract of a Letter from Augusta, Feb.* 2.

"An Affidavit, made before Mr. Vann, at Broad River, the 29th ult. by John Downing, James Butler, Bernard Hughes, Andrew Cairns, and John M'Pherson, transmitted hither, bears, "That on the 22d ult. James "Russell, and James Crawford were killed by the Cherokees in their Nation, the first at Noon Day; next Day "the Indians set off to way-lay and kill Lewis Branom, "John Kelly was killed at Notely, by the People of that "Town, and those of Hywassee. On the 23d ten Indians "came to kill Downing, but were prevented by the "Man-killer." They add in their Deposition, that they were informed that John Elliot, and all his People at Keowee, were killed, and that 500 were gone to besiege Fort Prince George, and then fall on the Back Settlements. They set off the 25th at Night, the next Day all James Butler's Goods, Horses, &c. were shared at Keowee.---Yesterday one Atwood, escaped from the Cherokees, arrived here, and confirms the above, with further Circumstances in his Affidavit, taken by Mr. Rae. "The Mortar was "arrived in the Cherokees, with 100 Creeks, but on "what Errand is not known. One of the Soldiers at "Fort Loudoun was shot at during the very time Capt. "Demere was talking to the Little Carpenter."------Mr. Atkin informs us, that a great many French Indians are come into the Cherokees, and that they cut Kelly's Body into Pieces, which they hung upon Poles. I am, &c."

GEORGIA, *District of Augusta*, ss.

"PERSONALLY appeared before us Lauchlan M'Gillivray, and Edward Bernard, Esquires, "two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District aforesaid, Patrick Calhoun, who being duly sworn, "saith, "That on Friday, the 1st of this Inst. about Ten "o'Clock, in the Forenoon, as this Deponent was coming "off from the Long-Cane Settlement in South-Carolina, "about 50 Miles above Augusta, with all the Inhabitants "of that Settlement, being about 40 fighting Men in "Number, they were then attacked by a Body of about "100 Cherokee Indians, and after about Half an Hour's "Engagement he, this Deponent, with what were left alive, came off, and that he believes there are about "40 Men, Women and Children killed and taken, with 7 "Waggons. This Deponent further saith, that the Indians attacked them on Horseback, just as they had got "some of their Waggons out of the Bog, whereby they "were not in a Condition to receive them, having the "most of their Guns in their Waggons, and had not "Time to recover them till put into Confusion, and some "did not get their Guns at all.

PATRICK CALHOUN."

Sworn this 2d Day of February, &c.

N E W-Y O R K, February 18.

*A Letter from London, dated December* 29, 1759.

"The Time is fixed for the Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at the Hague, but most People think it will be to no Purpose, and look upon it as a Thing only done to shew the World that we are willing to establish Peace---------without the Help of Mediators. The Gazette confirms the Affair at Fulda, with Regard to the Wirtemberg Troops. The King of Prussia, 'tis true, has lost a Number of Men under Finck and Wunsch, but not so many as is given out, and the better Half of those taken have since made their Escape, and returned. The Stroke given to Conflans is of the greatest Moment, and will do Honour to Hawke till Time shall be no more. Our Channel is lined with English Cruizers; and beside a powerful Squadron still in the Bay, Commodore Boys is in the North Sea, and Rodney between Portsmouth and Havre, Holbourne with near 30 Sail lying at Portsmouth, Sir Piercy Brett in the Downs, and a Fleet fitting out with the utmost Expedition, where destined is not known, but is generally concluded to be to the West-Indies."

From Lisbon we have an Account, That Capt. Archibald Kennedy, in his Majesty's Ship the Flamborough, had taken the famous Privateer which has done more Mischief to the Traders of that Port, than all the Privateers out of France together, being perhaps one of the finest Sailers; and Capt. Kennedy chased her from Six in the Morning till Eleven at Night. She had taken Thirty-two English Vessels [of which Capt. Jeffery's belonging to this Port, richly laden, was one] within these three Years; and had been chased by most of our Cruizers. She had on board when taken 114 stout Fellows, carried 16 Carriage Guns, and 16 Swivels.---For this Piece of Service Captain Kennedy had a handsome Compliment paid him from the Factory.

By a Gentleman, who left Crown-Point Fort 16 Days ago, we are informed, That all was well at that Place, and the Rest of the Forts that he came by;---and, that there had not an Indian or Frenchman been seen by any of our People, since General AMHERST ordered them into Winter Quarters.---No kind of Sickness reigned in any of the Garrisons, and but very few Men have died this Winter in any one of the Forts.

*Part of a Letter from our Correspondent at Albany, dated February* 11, 1760.

"Two Indians from Niagara arrived here last Night, with Letters, importing, that every Thing was quiet, and that the Indians, our new Allies, behave very discreetly. ---Those Indians say, that there is now a grand Congress at Onondago, consisting of Deputies from Ottawawa, the Chippewas, Missesaugas (Western Indians) Hurons, Caghnawaga, Oswegatchie, [situate between Frontenac and Montreal] the Six Nations, &c. And further add, that they expect the Result of those Deliberations will soon be communicated to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON."

*February* 25. *By Captain Jervis we are informed, that the Ships which put into the Road of Aix, still remained there; that some of the Ships which had got up the River Villaine, had been destroyed by Sir Edward Hawke, who was arrived at Portsmouth. That the Crew belonging to the Resolution Man of War, had got all safe to England, from the Coast of France. That there was some Talk of a Spanish War. That there was a grand Fleet fitting out at Portsmouth and Plymouth, which was to be commanded by Admiral Saunders, on a very important Expedition; and that there were great Preparations making in every Port in England, for a vigorous Pursuance of the War, notwithstanding their Talk of a Peace sometimes.*

*Several Gentlemen Officers came to Town since our last from Albany; some who left it last Thursday; and assure us, that on or about Tuesday, the 12th Instant, a Party of 23 or*

Just imported, and to be sold by JOSEPH HILLBORN, a neat Assortment of Walnut and Mahogony Frame SCONCE and other LOOKING-GLASSES, from Twenty Shillings to Six Pounds apiece.

24 of Major Rogers's Men, going from Ticonderoga to Crown-Point, were attacked by upwards of 100 French Indians on their Way, who killed and carried off Fourteen of the Party, most terribly mangled an Indian Squaw and her Child, that were in one of the Slays, and destroyed three Horses, carrying off two Quarters of one of them, so that they must have been in great Want of Provisions. This Account was brought to Ticonderoga by two of the Party, who came in wounded thro' the Shoulder. The Enemy directly went off after this Capture, as Rogers immediately went out, and could not find them: It was lucky they did, for a great Number of the King's Slays were but a little Way behind those who met with the Misfortune, and who undoubtedly would have fallen as easy a Prey to them. It is said the Indians carried off a Sum of near 1500 l. that was going under the 23 Mens Escort, to Crown-Point to pay the Men.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated February 3, 1760.

"Two Days ago one Bemer, a half Breed Indian, arrived here from Keowee, with the following unwelcome News, and is since confirmed by Expresses from Lieutenant Coytmore, Commander at Fort Prince George. Tiftoe, Headman of Keowee, and Taffite (alias round O) Headman of the Middle Town, at the Head of 70 Indians, with Tomahawks concealed under their Blankets, pretended to bring two of the Delinquents to deliver up, and applied to Mr. Coytmore for Admittance to deliver them; but he having previous Notice of their Intentions, and that 30 more Indians were in Ambush at the Coupen, would only admit 3 or 4 to guard the Prisoners, and give the Talk, and made the rest retire when the Gate was opened; which, as soon as they perceived, they rushed forward to force a Passage; five got in, and the rest were repulsed: They ran immediately to the House of one Elliot, an Indian Trader, and murdered the whole Family, besides several Traders, and two Soldiers, in all above 23, only one Soldier escaped to the Fort. They then removed their Squaws to an upper Town, and invested the Fort, which contains 90 Men, and six Months Provisions.

"Tiftoe had Information of the Approach of the Little Carpenter, with some few Prisoners to relieve Hostages, and furiously attacked them, but were repulsed with great Bravery, and a Retreat made with the Prisoners to Fort Loudoun.

"Tassite and Tiftoe have certainly taken up the Hatchet and declared Vengeance against the White People. What Number of the Chorokees are now committing Hostilities, cannot yet be ascertained; but it is very evident Numbers of the Back Inhabitants will suffer before the Regulars can come from your Place.

"The Cherokee Nations have 2500 Warriors, the Creeks 3000, the Catawbas 800, the Chickesaws 400, the Chocktaws 5000.

"Expresses are hourly arriving with Accounts of the Indians burning Houses, and scalping People; 40 of the Long Cane Settlement are killed, and they approach us fast; they destroy all before them. The Mortar, a great Creek Warrior, and 100 of his Nation, are arrived among the Cherokees, 'tis thought to join them. We are in a calamitous Situation."

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

On Monday last the Ship Friendship, Captain M'Clelland, arrived here from London, but has brought no later Advices than we had by the Packet to New-York.---Captain House, from the same Place, may be expected every Day.

*Extract of a Letter from London, December 17, 1759.*

"As to public Affairs, our repeated Successes, you may be sure, have put us all in high Spirits; and Admiral Hawke's Victory has robbed the French of their last Resource; so that I imagine a good Peace cannot be very distant. We have already proposed to treat, because we cannot hope to be in a better Situation to make Peace; and the French must agree, because, in Truth, they are notable to carry on the War longer. And if Mr. PITT (and no Body doubts it) is as careful to make an honourable Peace, as he has been industrious to carry on the War with Vigour, we shall indeed make a glorious Figure. We are apt, you know, to compare past Times with the present, and to give the Preference to the former; but it is now allowed, on all Hands, that better Times were never seen in Britain than the present. Jacobitism, and all Party, is gone; our Courage and Spirit is universally felt and acknowledged; and our Trade and Credit is higher than ever; so that it may be truly said, that there never was on the Face of the Earth a Nation so free, so wealthy, so intelligent, and even so virtuous, as we now are, the brightest Period of the Greek and Roman Commonwealths not excepted.----So greatly have Things altered here, in a few Years, by the Virtue, Spirit, and Sagacity of one Man."

*Extract of another Letter from London, dated December 20, 1759.*

"The Parliament have raised Eight Millions of new Money, to pay the Interest of which, an additional Duty of Three-pence is put on every Bushel of Malt. It is computed that our Expence of this Year (to come) will be very little short of Fifteen Millions; for already upwards of Eleven are appropriated. Prussia has the same Subsidy as the last Year, Six Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds. Had the Government wanted Twelve Millions, they could have raised it with as much Ease as they did the Eight Millions. So great Confidence is put in our Administration, while the French are totally ruined, and their Credit entirely sunk."

We hear that his Honour, the GOVERNOR, laid Mr. Secretary PITT's Letter to him before the ASSEMBLY Yesterday, in which His Majesty requests a farther vigorous Aid for the ensuing Campaign; when they immediately took the same into Consideration, and voted 2700 Men, being the Number we have supported for several Years past.

In a Letter from New-York it is said, that the Party that attacked Major Rogers, came out with an Intent to destroy our Vessels, and had lain in Ambush for some Days; but finding there was no Prospect of succeeding, they fell on Rogers's Party, and went off so precipitately, that they left their Combustibles behind them.

We also hear from New-York, that 600 of the Royal Scots, and 600 of Montgomery's Regiment, are to embark immediately for South-Carolina.

*** *To prevent the Inconveniencies which may arise from a Misapprehension of the Time appointed for holding the General Spring Meeting of the People called* QUAKERS *in this City; it is thought necessary to notify such whom it concerns, that the Time fixed upon for that Meeting, is the Fourth First Day of the Week in the Third Month annually, which, of Course, will be the Twenty-third Day of the next Month.*

Philadelphia, 21st 2d Month, 1760.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Betty Sally, Edward Snead, from New-Castle, on Delaware.
Sloop Bellona, Andrew Harrick, from Salem.
-------Mary, Ephraim Jones, from Falmouth.
Ship Roebuck, Joseph Jones, from Madeira.
Sloop Hope, Hezekiah Done, from North-Carolina.
Ship Ann, George Fortin, from Bristol.
------Friendship, John M'Clelland, from London.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Sally and Molly, Cooper Polegreen, for Barbados.
Schooner Antigua Packet, Thomas Watkins, for Madeira.
Brig Sally, Joseph Brown, for Jamaica.
Ship Rainbow, Robert Ferguson, for Ditto.
----- Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, for New-York.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Patten, for Guadaloupe.
Schooner Hope, John Wright, for New-York.
Brig Charming Molly, Thomas Cockran, for Limerick.

CLEARED.

Sloop Betsey and Abigail, J. Cowpland to N. Carolina.
--------Argus, John Burt, to St. Kitts.
Snow Rainbow, Robert Ferguson, to Jamaica.
Schooner Jolly Robin, William Kidd, to Halifax.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Patton, to Guadaloupe.

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The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the *Lodge*, in *Lodge-Alley*, *Second-street*, on *Friday*, the 29th Instant, at Six o' Clock in the Evening.

ROBERT RITCHIE, *Secretary*.

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*DANIEL KING*, Founder,

At the Bell and Candlestick, at the upper End of Second-street,

MAKES and sells all Sorts of Copper Brands, such as Mill Brands, City and County Ditto, &c. which far exceed Iron Ones for Neatness and Continuance of Heat; and one Property they have beyond Iron Ones that they will never burn out. -- He likewise makes all Kinds of Brass Work, in the neatest and best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. ¶ 4S Tbetf.

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*JOSEPH HILLBORN*,

Has just imported in the Ship Friendship, Captain M'Clelland, from London, and to be Sold by him at his Store in Water-street, near Carpenter's Wharff, and almost opposite to William Coleman's,

A LARGE assortment of 7 8ths and yard wide Irish linen, white and bush half yard persian, half yard brilliant, hairbine, black alemode, Hose's shoes, childrens red leather ditto 3 qr. 7-8ths yard wide and yard and 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, silk ferrit, cotton and linen laces, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrits, stay trimmings, hair glove knots, black, blue, green, yellow, red, pink, scarlet and cloth coloured sewing silk, sealing wax, wafers, spelling books, mens and womens gloves and mitts, black, blue, green, white, red and scarlet shaloons, calimancoes, durants and tammies, silk handkerchiefs, ozenbrigs and ticklenburg, paper, Russia sheeting and drilling, princes linen, huckaback, striped bedtick in pieces and patterns, tandem holland and silesias, spotted bents gauze, cotton holland s, striped cotton gown patterns, fustians, jean thicksetts, pins, a large assortment of ivory and horn combs, London and Whitechapel needles, black, blue, green and red thread, Scots and stitching thread, corded and figured dimity, white kenting handkerchiefs with flowered borders, brown durham, slates and pencils, brown soles, Irish and Russia dowlas, flowered mitonet and clear lawns, diaper tablecloths, single silesias, king of Prussia and Cumberland handkerchiefs, nonsopretties, China blue linen, tea ketties, corks, leather and brass ink-pots, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, cloth coloured, blue and striped fine and coarse cambricks, silk cambrics, brown durape, black and cloth coloured paduasoys, black bomb zeens hat-band crape, a very large and neat assortment of ribbons, finger work'd silk knee garters, mohair buttons and twist, wire and mould shirt buttons, white and black gauze handkerchiefs, cyprus and figured gauze, black and cloth coloured plain everlastings, a large assortment of calicoes and chints, black, cloth coloured and narrow striped persians, silk lungee romals, cambricks, Leghorn hats, brown holland, spectacles and cases, pocket looking glasses in gilt cases, walnut, cocoa, bone and ivory stick fans, black lead pencils, shoe and quality binding, striped tape, scarlet, Turkey, Scots and lettered garters, plain Scots kenting, womens black and cloth coloured silk mitts thread and cotton mitts, mens and womens thread, cotton and worsted stockings, mens black, blue, scarlet, buff and marbled breeches patterns, mens single silk caps, mens and boys fleet, white metal and Philadelph a pattern brass buckles, metal and steel knee buckles, plate fashioned coat and vest buttons, coat and vest horn ditto, a parcel of neat steel hunting watch chains, brass and glass sleeve buttons, butchers knives, Barlow's and Hoof's, pistol and other cast knives, brass handled and two bladed pen-knives, table knives and forks, womens scissars, taylors sheare, cutting knives, London steel A C No. 3. gunpowder, shot, lead, woolcards, and a few chests of choice bohea tea, with sundry other goods.

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STRAYED, or stolen away, *from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, on the 6th of this Instant, February, A chestnut brown horse, about 14 Hands and a Half high, 6 Years old, shod all round, with a Blaze down his Face, scar'd on his Thighs with the Coylers, paces a good Travel, and Hand-gallops well. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to John Lukens's, at the Sign of the George, in Second street or to the Owner Nathan Bewley, Baker, near the six square Dutch Church, in Race street, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, and if he proves to be stolen, Three Pounds Reward, paid by* NATHAN BEWLEY.‡

A TENANT, *who can be well recommended, is wanted for a small Plantation adjoining this City. For* TERMS *apply to* JAMES PEMBERTON.

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To be SOLD,

A PARCEL *of* CEDAR TREES, *fit to replant. Enquire of* PETER STELLE, *living in Arch-street.* §

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NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 19th of February, at Night, betwixt John Johnson's, and William Simpson's, Blacksmith, both in the Township of Warwick, and County of Bucks, was lost a small Silver Watch, with a China Face, made by R. Williamson, No. 7792; had to her, when lost, a green silk String, a solid Silver Seal, and a broken Key. Whoever finds said Watch, and returns it to John Craig, Tavernkeeper, or Thomas Craig, in Warrington Township, and County aforesaid, shall have Ten Shillings Reward; but if offered for Sale, and stopped for the Owner, the Person so stopping it shall have Forty Shillings as a Reward for his Trouble.

*John Craig, Thomas Craig.* ⊕

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*Wants a* PLACE,

A YOUNG Man, who understands something of Merchants Accounts, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ¶

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Just imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold very reasonable by

JOHN & JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their Store on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the lower End of the Jersey Market, viz.

A GREAT Variety of Goods, suitable for the Season.

N. B. All Persons indebted to them above six Months, are desired to pay. Tbc.

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Philadelphia, February 22, 1760.

TAKEN from the Assembly Room, last Night, by Mistake, a new Beaver Hat; the Maker's Name Owen, in Market-street. If the Gentleman who made the Mistake will be kind enough to send the Hat to Mrs. Howell's, in Second street, he shall have his own in Return.

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To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in the Manor of Moreland, containing about 170 Acres; whereon is erected a good Stone House, a Barn and Stables, a Garden, paled in, and a large Orchard; about 12 Acres of Meadow, and more may be made: There is Timber sufficient for Fence and Fire-wood. The Situation is very pleasant and healthy, and convenient for a Country Seat, being distant about 12 Miles from this City, and a very good Road.---Also a Lot in Germantown, containing about 7 Acres, on which is a House, Stable, a good Orchard, and a Garden partly made. For Terms of Sale apply to Mr. Samuel Swift, of Moreland, or to Mr. John Reily, in Philadelphia.

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HENRY BRABAZON,

Silk-dyer and Dry-scourer, from Europe, now reboing at the Sign of the Hand and Brush, in Second-street, almost opposite the Governor's House,

DYES Saxon greens and Saxon blues; also Cottor, Woollen or Linen, dyed a good Blue, or several other Colours, and retrieves or re dyes Scarlets damaged at Sea or otherwise: He likewise cleans Gentlemen and Ladies Clothes, Scarlet Roquelaures, long and short Cloaks, Silver Orris and Brocades, without damaging the Ground or Flower, in as neat a Manner as those done in London. He also cleans and dyes plain and flowered Velvets, and raises the Pile again; takes Mildews from Goods damaged by salt Water, or otherwise, and dyes Cotton Velvet as fine a Black, and to as good Perfection as those in Manchester; takes out Cat-spits, Lime-burn, Lime-juice, Pitch Paint, Tar and Turpentine, from any Garment: Also scours and dyes Buckskins and Buckskin Breeches of various Colours. He buys old Gold or Silver Lace, or any Thing of that Kind, and gives the best Prices.

N. B. As he has all Things ready and fit for the Business, his Customers may depend upon having their Work done with Dispatch and Fidelity, &c. &c. &c.

*** The said Brabazon cures the Stone and Gravel to Perfection in a very short Space of Time, and intends soon to print Cotton and Linen for Curtains, or the like.

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Just imported in the last Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be sold cheap by

*JAMES STEEL*,

At his Store, two Doors from the Sign of the George, in Second Street,

COARSE fine and supe fine 5-qr. 6-qr. and 7-qr. broadcloths, blue, green & low priced frizes, red, white and scarlet flannel, red, blue, green and cloth coloured hathicks and duffils, drab kerseys, red and blue fearnoughts, Indian blanketing by the bale or Piece, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 10-qr. rose corner'd blankets, fine striped cotton linseys, plad stuffs, red, white, buff and scarlet baze, checkquered and scarlet serges, shaloons, durants, calimancoes, striped and plain camblets, double damask, spangled and corded poplins, tobines, double and figur'd alopeens, 3 qr. 7-8-ths, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, bed bunts and ticking, yd. wd. and 7 8ths Irish linen, tandem silesias, womens short cloaks, striped cotton hollands, dark and light cotton gowns, bandanoe, lungee, kenting and black gauze handkerchiefs, blue and white, and red and white, cotton and linen do. silk and cotton laces, watch strings, stitching, coloured and darning threads, scarlet gartering, broad and narrow quality binding, black, worsted and silk mitts, cambricks, broad lawns, long lawns, and clear lawns, black and cloth coloured peeling, white English persian, 2d, 4d and 6d ferrits, stay trimmings, a large assortment of taffety, paduasoy and sattin ribbons, best baladine sewing silks, ivory combs, cocoa fans, ozenbrigs, brown buckrams, cotton thicksets, an assortment of cutlary and snuff-boxes, cornelian seals, stone buttons, nankeens, calicoes, cotton chints, Cyprus gauze, plain and striped persians, colour'd ginghams, mold and wire shirt buttons, pins, paper, silver'd paper, chip and Leghorn hats, fine pot and foolscap cut and uncut writing paper, best sealing wax in small sticks, saggathies, childrens red morocco white sands and stitch'd bottom shoes and turn'd pumps, mens, womens, boys and girls yarn, worsted, white and brown, thread and cotton stockings -----Also choice found Cheshire cheese.

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*To be Sold by the Subscriber,*

A PLANTATION, situated in Paxton Township, Lancaster County, containing 380 Acres, with the usual Allowance of Six per Cent. for Roads. About 70 Acres cleared, with a large bearing Orchard, 10 Acres of Meadow made, and Conveniencies for the making of a large Quantity more: A good square Log House and Barn, and out Houses; now in the Tenure of Valentine Stearne, about 4 Miles from John Harris's Ferry; the Whole being very rich Land. For further Particulars enquire of Peter Gardiner, in Blockley Township, near the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill. Tbc. 3 M.

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Just imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold very cheap for ready Money, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At a New Shop, the Corner of Water and Arch streets, a few Doors above the Ferry house.

STriped and flowered Jutestrings, crimson, blue and green damasks, sattins, black paduasoy, mantuas, blue, red, green, changeable and black taffeties, peelings, striped, cloth colour'd and black ell wd. persian, half-yd. do. figured modes, new fashioned check'd Prussian cloaks, cardinals, polonees, with hats, newest fashioned sattin hats and bonnets, yd. wd. muslin and Cyprus gauze, snale trimming and gimp, paste necklaces and earrings, fleas do. gauze stomachers, caps, ruffles and handkerchiefs in suits or separate, newest fashioned feather caps and egrets, breast flowers, poke wire, glove knots, best sattin kid mitts and gloves, fans, sleeve and vest buttons, gold rings, stock and bosom buckles, girdle do. stay hooks, silver thimbles, silver plated buckles, silver washed watch chains, polished steel snuffers, dark and light ground chints, fine printed linens, dark and light ground calicoes, clear, spotted and flower'd lawns, cambricks, muslins, silk and cotton velvets, silk and cotton mitts, silk stockings, chip hats, umbrellaes, stock and wristband tape, book tea chests tooth brushes, a variety of pictures, best fine hyson and common green tea, ivory handle knives and forks, yd. wd. poplins, dorsetteens, worsted damasks, russels, calimancoes, tammies, camblets, 3-qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. garlix, Irish linens, long lawns, hollands, Silesia and Pomerania linens, napkening and clouting diaper, damask and diaper table cloths, huckaback, Russia linen, Irish and Russia sheeting carpets and carpeting, with most other goods, that are generally sold in Philadelphia.

[ For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page. ]

Philadelphia, February 28, 1760.

TO be sold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on Friday the 14th Day of March next, to begin exactly at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, several Lots of Land, being Part of the Estate late of Theodotus Lord, deceased, lying in Passyunk Township, and now distinguished by the Names of No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7 and 8, as by the Plan will more fully appear. It is very pleasantly situated for Gentlemens Country Seats; or would answer well for raising Garden Truck, to attend the Market. It is mostly within three Miles of Philadelphia. No. 1, 2 and 3 is situated on a high Part of the Bank of the River Schuylkill, where there is good fishing and fowling. No. 1 has on it a good bearing Orchard, and if one of these Lots are too small for one Purchaser, he will have it in his Power to add to it, by purchasing one or more of the contiguous Lots, and so he will of the Lots situated on Rous's Road. No. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are well timbered, and two Roads leading from Philadelphia to the Premises, the Whole being within Fence. Any Person inclining to purchase, may see a Plan of the Land at the Coffee House, and also the Land itself, by applying to John Searson, at his House in Third-street, who will accompany them to the Place, and advise them of the Terms, before the Sale, and satisfy them of the Title. D

To be SOLD by

## JOHN JENNINGS,

Very cheap by Retail, at his Shop, the North-East Corner of Front and Arch-streets, and where Mr. John Maydwell lately dwelt,

BLUE and green halfthicks, red flannels, striped linsey, striped cotton ditto, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linen, 3-qr. 7 8ths yard wide yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, Irish sheeting, curled Russia, brown rolls, shaloons, camblets, calimancoes, tammies, hungarians, cross barred stuff, cheverets, chints, calicoes and cottons, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, silk and cotton romal ditto, kenting ditto, black taffety, black peeling, striped persian, muslin, humhums, white gauze and gauze handkerchiefs, long lawns, lawns and cambricks, men and womens worsted hose, cotton ditto, mens gloves, womens ditto and mitts, black and coloured silk mitts, black worsted ditto, a neat assortment of womens stuff shoes and pumps, womens scarlet and cloth coloured short cloaks, chip hats, bobbins, threads, sewing silks, ferrets, quality binding, gartering, tapes, stock and wristband tapes, fans, ribbons, canvas, cruels and slacks, shirt buttons, silk and cotton laces, worsted caps, shoe and knee buckles, combs, Barlow's penknives, clasp ditto, scissars, brass thimbles, snuff boxes, pins, Whitechapel needles, darning ditto, common ditto, rum and melasses by the gallon or quart, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, green and bohea tea, chocolate, indico, starch, mace, cloves, cinnamon, allspice, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, Weston's snuff, and corks, with sundry other goods. ⊕ The 2 Mo.

Just imported in the Two Brothers, Capt. Marsden, and to be sold by

## MARY GRANT,

Next Door to Mr. William Bell's, Silver-smith, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut streets,

SPOTTED and green rugs, rose blankets, red, white and striped flannel, striped linseys, broadcloths, scarlet, blue, black, white and drab colours, womens cloth colour'd and scarlet cloaks, double and single damasks, blue, green, pink and cloth colour'd fine new fashioned stuffs for womens gowns, broad camblets, dorsetteens, durants, tammies, shaloons, calimancoes, hungarians and Prussian stripes, corded poplins, single and double allopeens, bombazeens, velvets, fancy muffs and tippets, umbrelloes, variety of calicoes and cotton chints, colour'd and striped lutestrings, mantua silks, black, cloth colour'd and blue sattin, broad striped persian taffeties, black, blue and cloth colour'd narrow persians, of all colours, white sarsnet, silk handkerchiefs, a great variety of ribbons, silk ferrets, quality bindings, garterings, fine silk do. purses, watch strings, polonese, silk hats and cloaks, cardinals, black, blue and white egrets, pompoons, variety of necklaces and ear-rings, fancy stomachers, boys sattin caps and feathers, brussels, mechlin, minionet and trawley laces, broad and narrow footings, black lace, cocks combs, brocaded gimps, sewing silks of all colours, very fine, middling and coarse threads, needles, pins by the pack and pound, tapes, shirt buttons, buckles, buttons, knives, scissars, razors, teakettles, great variety of chins and glass wares, Weston's snuff, writing-paper, ink-powder, wafers and sealing-wax, bed bunts, Flanders ticks, shoes, clogs, goloshes, bag hollands, Irish hollands, cambricks, muslins, flowered and plain lawns, keentings, kenting handkerchiefs, printed handkerchiefs, Scots and cotton romals, long lawns, clouting diapers, cap diapers, diaper and damask tablecloths Irish and Russia sheetings, Russia towelling, ginghams, striped holland, cotton and linen checks, womens lamb and kid gloves and mitts, mens white and coloured gloves, mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, thread and cotton hose, variety of pictures painted on glass, in sanding gilt frames fine hyson green and bohea teas, pepper, and all sorts of spices, best French indigo, Dr. Anderson's Scots pills, best double distilled lavender water, sweeping brushes, hearth brushes, shoe, scrubbing and comb brushes, and many other things, too tedious to mention.

Just imported in the Snow Two Brothers, Captain Marsden, from London, and to be sold cheap by

## WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his Shop in Second street, near the English Church, and the second Door above William Whitehead's, at the King's Arms,

A LARGE assortment of super and superfine broadcloths, with ratine's and shalloons, and a variety of the best of trimmings, to suit them, blue, green and drab coloured 6-qr. naps, blue and drab coloured coatings suitable for great coats, blue, scarlet and drab coloured hair plush, crimson and black long piled ditto for waistcoats, an assortment of cotton velvets, thicksetts and fustians, cotton velvet shapes for waistcoats, 6 qr. 7-8 and 8 qr. rose blankets, Indian ditto, blue stroud, green, blue and mottled rugs, basoine sewing silk, coloured threads, silk garters, campaign buttons, and a variety of other shop goods &c.

Just imported in the Snow Two Brothers, Captain Neal, and to be sold by

## ISAAC and MOSES BARTRAM,

At the sign of the Bottle and Three Bolt Heads, a little above the Sign of the George, in Second street, at Thomas Bay's,

A LARGE Assortment of Drugs, chymical and galenical Medicines, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Bannister's Drops, Daffy's and Squire's grand Elixir, British Oil, Lockyer's Pills, Anderson's Scotch Pills, Hooper's female Pills, prest and unprest Saffron, Antimony, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cream and Salt of Tartar, Tartar Crude, white and red Lead, Verdigrease, Litharge, Crucibles, Sago, Sallop, Annifeed, Juniper Berrits, Saltpeter, Camphire, Phials, Retorts and Receivers in Sorts, &c. too tedious to mention. Where also may be had as usual, Chests or Boxes of Medicines, carefully put up for Captains of Vessels, or Families living at a Distance from Doctors, at a reasonable Rate, with proper Directions. ⊕

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

*Imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold very cheap for cash or short credit, by*

## BUCKRIDGE SIMS,

*At his store, the third door above the Queen's Head, between Market and Chestnut-streets,*

STRIPED duffils, blue ditto, bearskins, 8 qr. and 9 qr. rugs, striped linseys, ditto in grain, blue and red halfthicks, scarlet and cloth coloured coatings, red, blue and cloth coloured shaloons, scarlet, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, mens and womens worsted stockings, mens and boys felt hats, best ticklenburgs, ozenbrigs, Scots do. yd. wd. and 9 8ths sheeting, white bessin do. 3 qr. and 7 8ths dowlas, brown and white buckrams, a very good assortment of tammies and durants, coarse and fine nunt thread, holland and diaper tapes, bobbin, pott and foolscap paper, best English quills, ivory and horn combs, a variety of sewing silks, ditto gartering, ment lamb and shammy gloves, womens ditto mitts, light and cloth coloured, 12 and 18 yard calicoes, printed cottons, India chints, sundry sorts of muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, Russia linens, pipes in boxes, a variety of paintings on glass, G. B. wool cards, Weston's snuff, copper tea-kettles, frying-pans, best London steel, A. C. No. 3. gunpowder in quarter casks, cherriderries, 4d. and 6d. ferrits, yd. wd. and 7 8ths garlix, tanaemi, ditto silesias, brass and metal coat and vest buttons, spirit buttons, pistol cap and penknives, ivory and split bone ditto, mohair, silk and hair, paduasoy and sattin ribbons, spices, linen and cotton checks, striped holland, light and cloth coloured thread, worsted and cotton caps, nunsoprettees, pins, and best London needles, black, scarlet and cloth coloured patterns for breeches, horsewhips, womens scissars, horses ditto, Flanders bedticks, mohair buttons, worsted damask, bordered bandanoes, ditto plain, fine and coarse long lawn, yd. wd. and 7-8ths coarse and fine Irish linens, butchers knives, goose, duck and swan shot, thicksets, counterpanes, cambrets, florettas, corded poplins, quantity bindings, shoe and knee buckles, stock locks, long scythes, pepper, sealing wax, taffeties, persian ditto, millaes, corks, with many other articles, too tedious to mention.

*To be sold by said Buckridge Sims, rum, sugar, melasses, and coffee.*

To be SOLD by

## GEORGE BARTRAM, and Co.

Next Door to Mr. John Wood, Watchmaker, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut-streets,

CAMBRICKS, clear lawns, Irish linens, hollands long lawns, muslins, coloured silks and sattin, womens bonnets and hats, Scots figured, striped and plain gauze lawns, striped and flowered bordered handkerchiefs silk, cotton, gauze and linen ditto, plain and striped camblets, shaloons, calimancoes, tammies, durants, silverets, bradaus, poplins, nankeens garrets, taberets and damasks, jacket and breeches patterns, clouting diaper, table cloths, womens cloth cloaks, womens stuff shoes, a variety of stocking, gloves and mitts, dark and light chints, purple and white cottons calicoes printed linens plain and figured ribbons, ferrits, bindings, stock tapes, bedticking, velvets, everlasting, mohair and silk and hair, sewing silk, tapes edgings and black and white lace, Scots and coloured thread, check linens, ozenbrigs, thicksets and fustians, Scots plad, embossed serge, Irish sheeting, gilt coat and jacket buttons, shoe and knee buckles, snuff boxes, scissars, razors, penknives, sleeve buttons, teaspoons, watch chains, fine seals, ear drops, necklaces and fans, coffee and tea, mens shoes and channel pumps.

DESERTED from the Detachment of the Royal American Regiment now lying at Lancaster, on the Evening of the 10th Instant, two Soldiers, one named Richard Cooper, about five Feet eight Inches high, 32 Years of Age, black Hair, and a brown Complexion. The other named Joseph Brinkley, five Feet nine Inches high, 20 Years of Age, fair Hair, and brown Complexion. They were lately discharged from Capt. Battie's Company of Lower County Provincials, and enlisted at Frederick Town in Maryland, by Ensign James Gorrell: They had on, when they went away, both red Breeches and short green Coats, and are supposed to be gone towards Dover, where several of Brinkley's Relations reside. Whoever takes up the said Deserters, and secures them, so as to be forthcoming to the Regiment, shall have Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward for each; and whoever harbours either of them, may be assured of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour, agreeable to the Act of Parliament. Given under my Hand at Lancaster, the 11th of February, 1760.

⊕ J. SCHLOSSER, Capt. 1st Bat. R. A.

DESERTED from Ensign James Gorrell, of the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, a Recruit, named Patrick Downes; he was inlisted at the Sign of the Ship, on the Road to Philadelphia; he was well acquainted in that Neighbourhood, especially at one Mary Legget's; he is an Irishman, about five Feet eight Inches high; it is uncertain what Cloaths he has on, as it is supposed he altered his Apparel; he took two Shirts belonging to another Recruit, in a Mistake. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, so as Ensign Gorrell may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward; and whoever harbours him, may depend on being prosecuted, to the utmost Rigour of the Act of Parliament. Given at Lancaster, Feb. 11, 1760. ⊕ JAMES GORRELL, Ensign.

## To be SOLD or LETT,

A PIECE of Land, with the Improvements thereon, adjoining the Swedes Church; four 20 Feet Lots, with a Brick three Story House, two Kitchens, a Smoak-house, Pump and Garden; four 20 Feet Bank Lots; four 20 Feet Water Lots, with a Wharff 76 Feet front on Delaware, with the Benefit of a 31 Feet Landing on the South Side thereof; twelve 20 Feet Lots on Church Lane, with a good Stable; four 19 Feet Lots on Front-street, now in the Tenure of Thomas and George Wells; also a House in the Tenure of Peter Bour, in Christian-street, and next to Joseph Wharton's Wharff. Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase or rent the Whole, or any Part of the above described Lots, may know the Terms, by applying to Thomas Penrose, Shipwright, near the Premises, or the Subscriber, in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, New-Castle County.

⊕ 5s. Tbetf. RICHARD DENNIS.

To be sold by

## DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front street, near the Corner of Walnut-street,

A VARIETY of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season. Madeira, Teneriffe and White Wines, by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask; plain and Cherry Brandy; West-India and New-England Rum, Melasse, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Shoes, Spatterdashes, and other Cloathing, fitting for the Army; Pipes by the Chest; Boxes of Window-Glass; Tincey Silver and Gold Lace, Cordage of several Sizes. Also a Quantity of Wool, and some French Goods, suitable for Quebec.

## To be SOLD,

*A Tract of Land, containing about 50 Acres situate in Oxford, 6 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, on Delaware River, with 5 Acres of Marsh Meadow, being beautifully situate for a Gentleman's Country Seat, with a good Dwelling-house. The Title indisputable. For Terms, enquire of Elizabeth or Thomas Jones, on the Premises.*

[Tbc. ¶ 6 W.]

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons whom it may concern, that BENJAMIN PRICE, Attorney at Law, is removed from Market street to Mr. Thomas Campbell's, Merchant, in Chesnut street, next Door to Charles Norris's, Esq. The 4 Wks.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1760.

RUN away on the 6th Instant, from Alexander Alexander, of Society Hill, a Servant Man and Woman; the Man named Thomas Connell, and the Woman Mary Connell; he is about five Feet six Inches high, a Blacksmith by Trade, is a pale looking Fellow, thin jawed, and has a very ordinary Look: Had on when he went away, a Linen Frock, a white Flannel Jacket, and a Fustian Waistcoat under it; he calls himself an Englishman, and has been a privateering in the Knowles. She is red haired, and pretty much freckled: Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so as their Master may have them again, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward, paid by me ALEXANDER ALEXANDER.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issuing on a Judgment obtained in the Supream Court of the Province of New Jersey, there will be exposed to Sale, at publick vendue, on Tuesday, the first Day of April next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon on the same Day, on the Premises, several Lots of Land, situate, lying and being in Princetown, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of New Jersey aforesaid, adjoining the Lot on which the College stands, being a Part of the real Estate of Samuel Hazard, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased, and taken in Execution by Evan Morgan, jun. WILLIAM CRAWFORD Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD by

## JOHN EASTBURN,

*A Valuable Plantation, situated in Norrington, Philadelphia County, containing about 210 Acres, on which is a good Stone House, a large Stone Barn and Stone Spring house, near half cleared, a good bearing Orchard, about 20 Acres of Meadow cleared, 18 Miles from Philadelphia, about 1 Mile from a good Merchant Mill, adjoining to a publick Road and within Half a Mile of Schuylkill; the Land is good for bearing Wheat, and is well watered and timbered; the Premises in good Repair. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Owner, living on the Premises.* §

*N. B. The Title is indisputable.*

AS some Recruits are now wanted to complete His Majesty's FIRST and ROYAL REGIMENT, at present quartered in the Jerseys, this serves to inform the Public, that any Gentlemen Volunteers, who are desirous of serving in said Corps, from 17 to 35 Years of Age, well made, above five Feet five Inches high, will be accepted of by Captain Gordon's recruiting Party, on the other Side of the River Delaware, or may at any Time hear of the Captain, at the King's Arms, in Second street, Philadelphia, from whom they may expect the best Treatment, shall enter into present Pay and free Quarters, daily Pay, with Provision Money allowed, amounting to more than One Shilling and Four-pence per Day, will immediately receive new Cloathing from Head to Foot, Arms &c. for their further Encouragement Five Dollars will be given to each of them, to be disposed of as they may think proper, and six Dollars will be given if of Grenadier Size. If any Man brings a good Recruit to said Party, he shall receive a Dollar for his Trouble. ⊕

PATRICK GORDON, Capt. in the Royal.

NOW in the Possession of Joseph Culberson, of Lurgan Township, Cumberland County, A Chesnut colour'd Horse, about 12 Years of Age, his Brands unknown, about 13 Hands high. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. JOSEPH CULBERSON. ⊕

*N. B. He paces a slow Journey.*

NOtice is hereby given, That one Ensign Robinson, formerly belonging to the 17th Regiment, brought a Horse to Mr. Stillwagon's Stable the 17th of January last; he is desired to come and redeem the Horse, or else he will be sold to pay his Charges.

⊕ JOHN STILLWAGON.

## To be SOLD or LETT,

*A GOOD two Story Brick House, with a Kitchen adjoining the same, a Draw-well, Garden and other Conveniencies, situated in Market street, near the Court-House, in the Borough of Chester, being a convenient Place for a Shop keeper, or other Business. Any Person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may be further informed, by applying to Samuel Howel, Hatter, in Third-street, opposite the Work-House, Philadelphia.*

*N. B. The Person that buys or rents the House, may be accommodated with a good Lot of about nine Acres of Up-land, and Meadow for Pasture and mowing.* ¶

Just published, and to be sold by W. DUNLAP,

A PERSUASIVE to the *Right Use* of the PASSIONS in RELIGION; or, the Nature of *Religious Zeal* EXPLAINED, its *Excellency* and *Importance* OPENED and URGED, in a SERMON, on Revelations iii. 19. preached at Philadelphia, January 27, 1760. By GILBERT TENNENT, Minister of the Gospel of CHRIST.

Isaiah lxii. 1. *For Zion's Sake I will not hold my Peace, and for Jerusalem's Sake I will not rest, until the Righteousness thereof go forth as Brightness, and the Salvation thereof as a Lamp that burneth.*

Just published in London, in a neat Volume Octavo, and to be sold by W. DUNLAP,

DISCOURSES on several public Occasions, during the War in America, preached chiefly with a View to the explaining the Importance of the Protestant Cause in the British Colonies; and the Advancement of Religion, Patriotism, and military Virtue. By W. SMITH, D. D. Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

"The Design of these Discourses (say the Authors of the "Monthly Review) is, to shew the Value of the Blessings arising from the Enjoyment of the Protestant Religion, and Civil "Liberty, and to inspire a becoming Zeal for their Defence. "They are written with an excellent Spirit, and in a sprightly "animated Manner; the Language is clear and forcible; the "Sentiments generally just, and often striking." ⊕

## FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or stolen, about the 24th of February last, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, of London-Grove Township, Chester County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, the following Creatures, viz. A black Mare, 12 Years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, round shod, paces and Trots, branded on the near Buttock S B, with several small Saddle and Girth Marks. A bay Horse of the same height, 10 Years old, paces and trots, branded on the near Shoulder S B, with a small Blemish on the near Eye. Also a roan Mare Colt, two Years old last May, branded on the near Shoulder L. Whoever takes up and secures said Creatures, so as the Owner may have them again, shall have the above Rewards, or in Proportion for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

FRANCIS LINFILL.

N. B. If any Person or Persons has said Creatures, they are desired to advertise them in the publick News Papers, so as the Owner may know where to go for them. ¶ 5s. Tbc. 3 Mo.

ALL Persons having any Demands against WILLIAM DENNY, Esq; are desired to send their Accounts immediately to the New-Printing Office.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.